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VOL. XCV., NO. 48

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1906.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

WE

BEST BREWED BEER

CASCADE BEER, per dozen, quarts, \$2.00; pints\$1.25
FRENCH CLARET, 3 bottles for\$1.00
PURE NATIVE PORT, 3 bottles for\$1.00
OLD GLENLIVET, from the wood, per bottle\$5

SPECIAL FOR TOMORROW

FANCY TOILET SOAPS, per box20
(Regular price, 25c.)

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

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Where You Get Good Things to Eat. R.929

SMOKE

IMPERIAL MIXTURE TOBACCO

SOLD WHOLESALE BY

The Hudson's Bay Company

BUTTER BUTTER

FRESH { VICTORIA COWICHAN } CREAMERY

35 Cents per Pound

MOWAT'S GROCERY

77 YATES STREET

Canada, France, Switzerland, Germany.

Each of these countries make a distinctive cheese. We carry all.

MELROSE FALLS CANADIAN CHEESE, per lb.20c.
FRENCH—Camembert Cheese (in drums), each35c.
SWISS—Concave Cheese, per lb.40c.
SWISS—Neufchâtel Cheese, each10c.
GERMAN—Limburger Cheese, each50c.
GERMAN—German Breakfast, each5c.

THE WEST END GROCERY CO.

Phone 88. 42 GOVERNMENT ST. P.O. Box 566.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT

Nephew of His Majesty and Suite of Royal Garter Mission Coming on Empress.

"A CHARMING PERSONALITY"

Expected to Reach Victoria on Wednesday on Way From Japan.

ON Tuesday or Wednesday, probably Wednesday morning, the R. M. S. Empress of Japan will arrive at the ocean dock with H. R. H. Prince Arthur, Frederick Patrick Albert of Connaught, K. G., G. C. V. O., and suite, representing the Royal Garter Mission to Japan, from Great Britain to invest the Mikado with the order of the Garter. A guard of honor, furnished by Work Point barracks; perhaps the last local public parade of the garrison, which is soon to leave; will be placed on the outer dock and civil and military officials will meet the Prince and suite and the party will be driven to the parliament buildings where the formal welcome will be given by the mayor, lieutenant governor and other officials. The young Prince, nephew of King Edward, will be the guest of the lieutenant governor, Sir Henri Joli de Lotbinière, during his stay.

Of the envoy himself, it may be said that he is a favorite nephew of the King, being the son of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, brother of His Majesty. His Royal Highness is 22 years old, and served in South Africa as lieutenant of the 7th Hussars. On the death of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Arthur refused to become a German prince, and thus made way for his cousin, the Duke of Albany, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who is his heir-presumptive.

Represented the King at the marriage of the German crown prince. He is also member of the noble order whose insignia he took to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Of the rare distinction of that order something has already been said, but it may be noted that it ranks indistinctly as the first in the world, and that King Edward could confer no higher honor on his royal brother and ally. This honor is accentuated by the fact that the service of presenting the emblem was entrusted to the King's nephew and a suite of special distinction, the latter consisting of Lord Redesdale, C. B., K. C. V. O., J. P., D. L., Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G. C. B., O. M., Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Kelly Kenny, G. C. B., K. C. B., Capt. Wyndham (Equerry to the Prince), Col. Arthur Davidson, C. V. O., C. B. (Equerry-in-Waiting to the King) and Mr. M. W. Lampton (of the foreign office).

In describing the personality of the Prince, one of the Japanese newspapers refers to him as "a fairy tale Prince." The paper says: "The personality of Prince Arthur, it may be said, had much to do with the enthusiasm in evidence. The Prince, apart from the gossip which heralded his arrival, was irresistibly liked as soon as he was seen by the immense crowd gathered to welcome him. The Prince looks as if he might have stepped out of the pages of one of Andrew Lang's colored nursery books. He belongs to the type universally associated among Anglo-Saxons with blood of a man moulded by lineage and line. When he stepped from the launch conveying him from the Hudson to the harbor the crowd got a very good look at him. They saw a very straight and tall young man in the uniform of a Hussar, the long white plums of his fur shake accentuating his height. He has vivid blue eyes, light hair and

A Carefully Trimmed Moustache
He smiles very readily and has a general air that suggests to one the word "bonnie." He looked wind-toned and cheery, and he carried himself in a manner that spoke of health and vigor. Prince Arthur of Connaught is the son of the Duke of Connaught and grandson of the "Red Prince," Frederick Charles of Prussia, captor of Metz and one of the greatest soldiers of his time. He was born at Windsor Castle on January 13, 1881, studied at Eton and Sandhurst and when the Boer war began was gazetted to a second lieutenantancy in the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars. Though gazetted in 1901, it was not until 1903 that the royal subaltern joined his regiment and served until he became ill with dysentery and was placed in hospital at Krugersdorp, whence he was invalided home and joined his father in Ireland, later returning to Aldershot to serve with the Royal Horse artillery.

It was on January 11th that H. R. H.

THORPE'S CARBONATED WATERS

ONLY TIME SHOWN AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION WERE AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA FOR EXCELLENCE

Prince Arthur and party started from London in the P. & O. liner Mongolia to invest the Japanese Emperor with the Order of the Garter.

TWO NEGROS HANGED.

Mount Holly, N. J., March 24.—Rufus Johnson and George Small, both colored, were hanged here today for the murder of Miss Florence Elliott, who was assaulted and killed in a barn near Morestown, N. J., on January 18th.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Public Accounts for the Year Submitted to the Legislature.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 24.—The public accounts submitted to the legislature today show the total receipts last year were \$313,446, and the ordinary expenditure \$334,734.

FIRE AT GOLDEN.

Warehouse and Contents Belonging to Charles Warren Burnt.

Golden, B. C., March 24.—The large warehouse and contents belonging to Charles A. Warren, a merchant of this town, was burned to the ground today. The property was valued at \$75,000, fully covered by insurance. It is supposed the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion, some flour overheating.

LADYSMITH BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Meeting of the Commercial Body of That Town.

Ladysmith, B. C., March 24.—At the annual meeting of the Ladysmith board of trade the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Herbert Macklin; vice president, Mayor Nicholson; Secretary-treasurer, W. A. Cornwall.

The retiring president, Mr. W. A. Cornwall, reviewed in detail the work accomplished by the board during the year he had been in office. The report showed the board to have been instrumental in obtaining many improvements for the city. The report was received and placed on file, a vote of thanks being passed to the retiring president. A committee consisting of Messrs. Forcimmer and Bickle and Mayor Nicholson was appointed to take up a collection from the business men for the Nanaimo hospital.

A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers, President W. A. Cornwall, Secretary John Stewart.

SAFE BLOWERS MAKE A HAUL IN TORONTO

Dynamite Safe After Gaggling the Nightwatchman and Secure Booty.

TORONTO, March 24.—Safe-blowers entered the Toronto Carpet Works, King street, at midnight, held a revolver at the head of the nightwatchman, Thomas Murray, and then gagged him, blew the safe and escaped with all of its valuable contents.

After a rigorous examination at the hands of Attorney-General Curry, lasting nearly all forenoon, George F. Burt, president of the Lixst Piano Company, fainting on the witness stand before the police court and brought the proceedings in the conspiracy case against Joseph Phillips, president of the York County Loan and Savings Company, to an abrupt end.

Frederick W. Broughall, assistant manager of the Toronto office of the Dominion Bank, has been appointed general manager of the Sterling Bank of Canada, which will commence business in Toronto about the end of April.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

Second Stages of Race Shows Democrats in the Lead.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—As the second stage of the municipal elections proceeds the constitutional democrats are gaining ground, especially in the smaller cities. This is the case in the province of Tver Kostroma, Kursk and Vorozhda.

CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

Visitors to Europe Now Differentiate Between Beer and Cocktails.

Berlin, March 24.—The Chinese imperial commissioners who are visiting Europe have completed the programme drawn up for them by the foreign office and called on the ambassador and were received in a farewell audience by the emperor today. The commissioners avoided making comparisons of the countries they have visited, except that they grow reminiscent over the extraordinary things they have eaten and drunk. They say they prefer beer to cocktails. From Berlin they go to Russia, Austria and Italy, and will sail for home from Naples.

PAY IN WAR TIME.

The Russian Money Order Department Publishes Interesting Details.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The striking figures taken from the postal department's money order in Manchuria during the war were published today in the Russky Invalid, the organ of the army. Of \$246,246,269 disbursed at the front for the needs of the troops, \$102,225,265 was returned through the post. But it is significant that 54 per cent. of the savings were despatched by commissary quartermasters, officers and civil officials at headquarters, only 14 per cent. being from privates serving at the front. There is no record of the immense sums forwarded through the Russo-Chinese bank.

CARNEGIE DEFENDS NEW ORTHOGRAPHY

Laird of Skibo Proposes to Hurry Evolution of the English Language.

SAVANTS AGREE TO HELP

Brief Outline of New Scheme Lately Launched by the Ironmaster.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., March 24.—Andrew Carnegie made a statement today giving his views on the proposed reform of English spelling. He said:

"From Chaucer's time, and before, till now, our language has been constantly changing and improving, not under any rule or system, but simply as occasion has required new words and new spelling."

"The great Oxford dictionary, now under publication, gives the history of each word, and shows that the words crop into our language in the most haphazard manner. A new word expresses a new want, or an old want better than the word in use did, and so forces itself into use. Nothing can bear it out while the word invented with the strictest regard to rule may apply in value. What is strange one year is correct English a few years later. Thus is our language, it is a slow process, but a steady and sure one. All the struggles of pedants and purists are helpless against it. The organized effort I have agreed to finance

Is Not Revolutionary
Far from it. Its action will be conservative. Word after word it will endeavor to improve the spelling and the language, slowly of course, but hastening the pace if possible, that is all.

"The editors who are disposed to ridicule the effort themselves use words and especially spellings, which their predecessors of a century ago would have denounced as degrading to its literature. The editors of the next century will in turn marvel at the uncouth spelling of our present scribes."

"Since our language has been constructed through unceasing change, literary men should welcome new words and new spelling with favoring eye, since it is by these alone that further improvement can come. Scholars denounce plow for plough, for instance, but plow has been accepted. So with many words that will readily occur to readers."

"Our language is likely to prevail in the world, and we may hope it is to become finally

The Universal Language
The most potent of all instruments for drawing the races together, insuring peace and advancing civilization. The foreigner has the greatest difficulty in acquiring it because of its spelling; this is, at least his chief obstacle, for its grammar is easy.

"Hundreds of scholarly men have agreed to use improved spelling for twelve words. These words are already well started in actual use. Other simplifications will be suggested. If meritorious they will be adopted."

"Teachers have assured me that children would be saved more than a year's instruction if our spelling were simplified."

"Why the perverse 'ought' spellings should be continued cannot be understood."

"When we write 'thou' it expresses exactly the same sense as 'through,' and expresses the sound better. This change is so obviously advantageous that I find

(Continued on Page Three.)

TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD OPENED FOR BUSINESS

Inter-Ocean Line Across Mexico Completed at Cost of \$35,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Special Agent Pepper of the department of commerce and labor has made a report to the bureau of manufactures on the Mexican railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and its relation to the Panama canal. This inter-ocean line, with its terminal and harbor work at Coatzacoalcas on the Atlantic side and at Salina Cruz on the Pacific, has been opened to international trade after an expenditure of \$35,000,000. Intimations are given that Mexico will now enter upon a series of trade treaties with Pacific Coast countries of South America to secure their international traffic and also to extend Mexican commerce. Though the harbor works at Salina Cruz have not been fully completed, the transshipment of cargoes is announced to begin there in June, 1908, though Mr. Pepper believes it cannot be inaugurated until September. The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company is to operate nine 5500-ton steamers on the triangular service, stopping at San Francisco, Salina Cruz and Honolulu. On the Atlantic side a weekly steamer service is to be maintained between Coatzacoalcas and New York and Coatzacoalcas and New Orleans.

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY.

A Fair Day's Work for a Fair Day's Pay—Brakeman Killed.

Moncton, N. B., March 24.—It is said that the I. C. R. roadmasters have received orders to dismiss all aged men not able to do a fair day's work.

WILLIAM FIFE DEAD.
Introducer of Celebrated Wheat Dies at Peterboro.

Peterboro, Ont., March 24.—Wm. Fife, one of the pioneers of Peterboro, was found dead in bed yesterday in Keene. He was seventy-five years of age. His father, the late W. Fife introduced into Canada the famous Fife wheat.

Brace Broady, fourteen years old was fatally crushed by the falling limb of a tree. He was engaged with a hired man in chopping trees.

OFFICIAL BARBARIANS.

U. S. Immigration Agents Stop Ambulance With Wounded Man.

Niagara Falls, Ont., March 24.—An Italian employed by the Electrical Development company of Toronto, while carrying a bucket of coal along the top of the parapet of the wall at the works during a snowstorm, missed his footing and fell thirty feet, breaking both legs and injured his back. First aid was given and the man despatched in an ambulance to Niagara Falls, N. Y., hospital, but the American immigration authorities refused to allow the ambulance to enter American territory until they were assured that the injured man when he recovered would leave the United States.

UNCLE SAM'S UNRULY WARDS.
Samar Constabulary and Fanatical Natives Have Mix-up.

Manila, March 24.—A telegram received by the government today from the island of Samar says that an engagement has occurred between the constabulary and a force of fanatical Pulahanes. Governor Curry is reported missing. Details of the affair are lacking. As in N. Mexico, was a member of the Rough Riders, reaching the rank of captain. He also was an officer of the volunteer corps sent to the Philippines, and became Manila's first chief of police under American rule.

HAPPENINGS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Frisco Magistrate Dismisses Charges in Connection With Boxer's Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—(Special)—Police Judge Cahaniss today dismissed the charges of manslaughter filed against Kelly, Neil, Mark Shaughnessy, Spider Kelly, John Frayne, Tom McGrath, Thomas Burke and Billy Roche, growing out of the death of Harry Tenny after a glove contest with Neil. The judge held that there was no evidence to sustain the charges.

Lumber Prices Advance
The Lumber Manufacturers' Association has notified dealers of the latest rise in fir lumber prices, amounting to from \$2 to \$3 on all grades except redwood. During the year fir has gone up \$7 to builders and contractors. The price for redwood is \$17.64 per thousand.

Murderous Indians
Los Angeles, March 24.—(Special)—News has reached here of the murder of five members of the family of Pedro Mesa, president of Ladura, in Sonora, Mexico, and brother-in-law of Frederick Hartman, president of the William Hoge Company of Los Angeles, and two others, who were massacred by Indians within a few miles of their home, and their bodies left in the roadway between Ortiz and Ladura until a sufficient number of Mexican troops could be sent to overawe the raiding outlaws and bring in their victims. The names of those killed are: Senor Pedro Mesa, president of Ladura, a rich mining contractor and one of the most prominent men in the district; Senora Elvira Mesa, wife of the president; Senoritas Carmen, Elosia and Pathetha Mesa, 18, 20 and 23 years of age, their daughters; Mrs. Wencesta Heff, an old friend of Mesa; Theodore Heff, 24 years of age, her only son.

Three Members
of the Mesa family survive. They are the baby son of Pedro Mesa and two young daughters, Mercedes and Elvira. The children had been left at home in Ladura when the rest of the family drove in carriages to Guayamas. Returning from Guayamas the party stopped at Ortiz, and it is supposed that they were joined there by Mrs. Heff and her son. Here, it is said, they learned of the presence of a band of Yaquis in Los Otates mountains, near Otates Pass, through which they would have to travel to reach Ladura and the mining camp where F. A. Hartman owns large interests in silver and copper properties. The worst of the gorge was passed and they had entered the wider valley, when from every ledge and mountain of debris came the crack of rifles. The men charged desperately up the slopes, calling upon their heads a rain of lead. The last desperate stand of the survivors was made in the shelter of the overturned carriages, and they fought back, dying but fighting to the last.

Killed by Street Car
Edward Nicholas, 74 years of age, a tourist from Trenton, N. J., was struck and almost instantly killed by a Pacific electric car yesterday at Wat's station. According to reports, Nicholas became confused in trying to avoid the car and was struck and hurled 50 feet.

WEEK'S GOSSIP OF FEDERAL CAPITAL

Parliament Commission and Convention Contribute to the Strenuous Life.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE

Drastic Nature of the Bill is Capable of Causing a Rebellion.

OTTAWA, March 24.—(Special)—With parliament, the insurance commission, and the fruit growers' convention dating simultaneously, this has been a pretty busy week at the capital. Probably the feature in parliament has been the quarrel between Senators Ross and Miller, the outcome of the confederation fight in Nova Scotia forty years ago. Mr. Ross was a member of the MacKenzie government. When Mr. Miller, ten days ago announced his intention to secede from the Conservative party and form a third party Mr. Ross jollied him as to the manner in which Mr. Miller had been appointed senator at confederation, intimating that the seat in the upper house had been given to him because he had swung round in favor of confederation at the last moment and helped put it through. This riled Mr. Miller and on the first occasion he tackled Mr. Ross in the senate, designating him as a doddering toothless old viper. When the news reached the commons wing that a row was on, members and newspaper men flocked over to the senatorial side. The report got into the newspapers and once more stirred up the senators.

The Climax of the Absurd Quarrel
came when Mr. Ross who is 84 years of age challenged Mr. Miller, aged 72 to a foot race on the board walk in front of the parliament buildings. Senators Watson and Bostock government whips in the senate are arranging preliminaries. Kelly of Vancouver would have been asked to act as starter if he had been called to the upper house, but that duty is now likely to be performed by Senator Geo. Riley, who is safely in the upper chamber and receiving the warm congratulations of friends here, despite the efforts of Vancouver Liberals to keep him out of the seat.

Fair progress has been made with the estimate this week, but so far, little government legislation has been introduced.

Lord's Day Observance

The principal bill before the house is that respecting the Lord's Day. The full effect of its provisions have not yet been grasped by the people of Canada. Rumblings of discontent, however, are beginning to be heard and before the measure is passed there will be liveliest of opposition from various interests in different parts of Canada. Four hundred and thirty-five members of the best lawyers who have carefully gone into the subject hold that by the bill, a newspaper office will not be able to keep open Sunday for the reception of advertisement or sale of newspapers, neither can editors, reporters, composers, machinists or clerks engage in work on Sundays for

Sunday or Monday Morning Paper
Reporters may not even report serious on Sunday, which of course will be a very serious matter. Street railways, which have provincial charters will not be affected by the act, but any roads which have secured Dominion incorporation cannot operate on Sunday if the bill becomes law. All excursions by boat or rail will be stopped but liveries may do business with the consent of the municipality as the federal parliament has nothing to do with municipal affairs. There is nothing in the bill to prohibit fishing or hunting on the Sabbath, but it will not be possible for parties fishing or hunting to hire guides for Sunday work. A very strong feeling against the bill is being aroused in the province of Quebec and it is now expected that the measure will not go through, except with radical amendments.

Fruit Growers' Association
The Fruit Growers' convention this week was a great success. Delegates were present from every province of Canada. The British Columbia representatives keep up their end well. The convention paid considerable attention to horticultural interests. British Columbia was successful in securing the endorsement of the convention to a fancy grade of apples hitherto unknown. The coast delegates were, however, able to satisfy other representatives that British Columbia could furnish a fancy grade of apples practically free from every kind of fault and blight. R. M. Palmer, Victoria, and Martin Burrell, Grand Forks, left for home today.

The Insurance Commission
The insurance commission this week shows the existence of a condition of affairs in Canada which to say the least is startling. The revelations are a striking commentary upon the statement published in the government press four weeks ago from Hon. Mr. Fielding that although the commission would be organized, the department had no reason to doubt but that everything was all right. The investigations of the department officials show that an extraordinary condition of affairs in connection with the investments of some of the companies was unearthed but yet

(Continued on Page Three.)

The Best Cooks
Use a
GAS RANGE
Because there is no guesswork attached to working with them. The temperature of the oven can be gauged exactly and instantly regulated by simply turning a tap.
A GAS STOVE
Is ready at all times for instant use.

VICTORIA GAS CO., Ltd. 35 Yates Street

CHICAGO STRANGLER IS CONDEMNED TO HANG
Perpetrator of Recent Fiendish Crime Will Receive His Just Deserts.

Chicago, March 24.—Richard Ivens, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister, was today sentenced to be hanged.

The murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister occurred on the evening of January 22nd last. It was one of the most atrocious and revolting in Chicago's history. Mrs. Hollister, the young wife of a prosperous business man, left her home on the day of the murder to sing at the funeral of a friend. Her body was found by Richard Ivens the following morning near a carpenter shop kept by Ivens' father. Ivens reported the discovery of the body to his father and the latter reported to the police. The same day Richard Ivens confessed to the police that he had committed the crime. In his confession he said he had dragged Mrs. Hollister into the alley, assaulted her and strangled her to death with a copper wire. In court Ivens declared that his mind was a blank concerning the crime, and that he did not remember making a confession. His counsel stated that the confession was obtained while Ivens was under Hypnotic Influence.

Ivens was under Hypnotic Influence. An attempt was also made to establish an alibi. Public feeling was stirred over this murder as it had not been stirred before in many years. It was the climax of a wave of crime, generally charged to the police force's numerical inadequacy and inefficiency. Public attention engaged in the consideration of a number of municipal problems by this crime, was concentrated on the necessity for fuller protection of girls and women, who had been the victims of thugs.

Mass meetings were held in various parts of the city and were attended liberally by conservative citizens, who previously had avoided publicity. Out of private funds, "neighborhood" police forces were provided to protect certain sections of the city, and pressure was brought to bear on the city authorities to afford greater police protection. The pressure was irresistible, and recently out of funds, secured by the practical doubling of saloon license fees, an ordinance was passed providing for a good additional police force.

O. K. MINE BONDED.
Well Known Property Near Grand Forks to Change Hands.

Grand Forks, B. C., March 24.—(Special)—George Crearer of the Dominion Copper company, Julius Ehlert, of Greenwood and Karl Holman, manager of the Mother Lode mine have just bonded the well known O. K. mine. It is reported the price is \$30,000 extending in payments over some 18 months. The O. K. lies about nine miles from Grand Forks up North fork and joins the Humming Bird property. By the terms of the bond work is to start on April 1st and he kept continuously going until the bond expires. The O. K. is a rich gold and copper proposition, the immense ore body having been shown up at various places on the claim. Grand Forks people are jubilant over this deal as it means that another shipping mine will be treating its ore at Grand Forks in a short time.

EQUITABLE IN PARIS:
Suit of Defamation of Character Arising Out of Expose.

Paris, March 24.—The correctional tribunal today began the hearing of an action for alleged defamation of character and slander, brought by Eloy Dupoin, a lawyer, against the Equitable Life Assurance society, of New York, and Percy Peixotto, the society's director-general here. M. Cruppi, on behalf of his client, said that M. Dupoin had formed an association for the protection of insured in the Equitable, and M. Peixotto made complaint to the minister of justice that M. Dupoin was conducting a campaign of calumny and blackmail. The minister of justice, he said, investigated the charges and ex-

WEAK KIDNEYS

It is of but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a live sherd of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Invisible Nerve." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others, that they are the master nerves.

For the free book Book 1 on Dyspepsia and the "Invisible Nerve" Book 2 on the Heart "Token" you must Book 3 on the Kidneys address Dr. Shoop, Book 4 for Women Book 5 for Men Book 6 on Rheumatism book you want.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks' treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE

boin, a lawyer, against the Equitable Life Assurance society, of New York, and Percy Peixotto, the society's director-general here. M. Cruppi, on behalf of his client, said that M. Dupoin had formed an association for the protection of insured in the Equitable, and M. Peixotto made complaint to the minister of justice that M. Dupoin was conducting a campaign of calumny and blackmail. The minister of justice, he said, investigated the charges and ex-

Alleged Spies Arrested

Vladivostok, March 24.—Two Japan-

PIRATES AND STANDARD OIL.
Details of Chinese-Freebooters' Raid on Company's Launch.

Hongkong, March 24.—Details of the capture and looting by Chinese pirates March 22, near Canton, of a launch owned by the Standard Oil Company were obtained today. The launch or tug Comet was proceeding to Keng-mun, between Wampoa and Canton, towing a lighter laden with kerosene oil. While passing what is known as the "second barrier," or second line of former obstructions to navigation, at 6:30 Thursday evening, and when in sight of Wampoa fort on the island of Wampoa, a number of junks manned by pirates closed around the Comet and her tow. A "stink-pot" was thrown into her engine room, the pirates boarded the launch and overpowered the crew. The pirates then beached the Comet and the lighter, took all valuables from the vessel, including a number of Winchester rifles and 1000 pounds of ammunition. The cargo of kerosene was not touched. The pirates, it appears, missed capturing much more valuable booty. It was the intention of the Standard Oil Company's officials to ship \$200,000 in specie on the Comet on her last trip, but the coin was transferred to a freight steamer. The American consular officials are investigating the affair.

OLD CHUM
VIRGINIA FLAKE CUT
SMOKING TOBACCO

Everybody Smokes Old Chum.

ANOTHER BODY RECOVERED.
Twenty-three All Told Taken From the Century Mine.

Philippi, W. Va., March 24.—One body was recovered from the Century mine today and another is known to

A FAMILY SLAUGHTER.
Seven Persons Representing Three Generations Killed at Crossing.

Sunbury, Pa., March 24.—Seven persons, representing three generations of one family, were killed today on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway at Hass crossing, one mile south of this place. The dead are: G. W. Neldig, aged 63 years; Clarence Neldig, aged 41; Silas Neldig, aged 36, sons of the first named; Mrs. Clarence Neldig, aged 30, and three children—Mary, aged 4, Blanche, aged 6, and Gilbert, aged 2. All of the victims were instantly killed with the exception of Blanche, who died later at a hospital. There was to have been a family reunion tomorrow at the home of G. W. Neldig at Augustaville, a small village near here, and the latter had driven to the home of his sons to convey the party to his home.

OUTRAGES AT WARSAW.
Robberies and Lawlessness Are Continually Happening.

Warsaw, March 24.—The paymaster of the Vistula railroad was today shot by robbers, who secured \$3,500 from him.

Owing to continual robberies the authorities are placing sentries at the doors of private banks.

Thirty-four girls working in Kandler's mills, ten miles southwest of Lodz, on refusing to join a strike, were today

PRICES MODERATE. CALL AND INSPECT.
JAPANESE GOODS
Also the following plants: Rhaphis humilis, Cyas revoluta, Livistonia, Phacelis, C. Excelsa, Fern Balls, Designs, Rings and Anchors.
Also Japanese Cotton Crepe, all kinds of patterns. Brassware, such as Jars, Vases, Incense Jars and Candlesticks.
J. M. NAGANO & CO.
61 DOUGLAS ST., Balmoral Block, VICTORIA, B. C.

THE PUBLIC
Will come to us when seeking extra values in good Groceries, so long as thrift remains an active trait in human nature. We quote:
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, OR LAKE OF THE WOODS FLOUR, per sack \$1.50
CARNE'S MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, ground while you wait, per lb .40
ARMOUR'S BONED HAM, for frying, per lb 25
LYLE'S ENGLISH SYRUP (Have you tried it?) per lb 20

We have a few sacks of Extra Choice Early Rose Seed Potatoes, grown by Mr. Parsons, First Street, if you need any.

CARNE'S UP-TO-DATE CASH GROCERY
Cor. Government and Fort Sts
PHONE 586.

THIRSTY? Ask for
CASCADE BEER
the next time.
DELIGHTFUL. REFRESHING. SATISFYING.
Ring up DIXI H. ROSS & CO., for a supply for the house.

New Records
We have just received a large consignment of new records of all kinds; something new in gold moulded Victor and Red Seal.

THOS. PLIMLEY
Opposite Postoffice.

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

mainder are in a serious condition, ten of them not being expected to recover.

SHIP'S CARGO ON FIRE.
Freighter Runs Into St. Johns With Fire in Hold.

St. John's, Nfld., March 24.—The Titian, bound from New York for Liverpool, arrived tonight. Fire was discovered among inflammable materials in the cargo three days ago. An attempt to subdue the flames by injecting steam into the holds was unsuccessful, and the vessel then headed for St. John's. The extent of the fire is unknown, but is apparently not serious. She anchored in midstream tonight, but will dock at midnight and flood the hold to extinguish the fire.

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

encouraged in this attempt by the restoration of Armenian church property to the Armenians, whose Catholics are entirely independent.

"The vicar" promised to have the matter before the authorities at St. Petersburg.

GEORGIANS SEEK RIGHTS.
Oppressed People of the Caucasus Demand Guaranteed Rights.

Tiflis, March 24.—The Georgians have presented the viceroy of the Caucasus with a demand for the autonomy of Georgia. When the kingdom of Georgia, whose heroic people upheld the banner of Christianity in the mountains of the Caucasus for centuries against the hosts of the prophet, became utterly exhausted by continual wars with the Turks and accepted the rule of the Czar in 1801, it was provided that Russia should respect the Georgian kings, recognize the autocephalous nature of the church, grant Georgian's immunity from Russian military conscription, and not interfere with their language, schools, etc.

The Georgian monarchy, however, was immediately suppressed. The people were powerless to resist, and, one by one, the political liberties guaranteed disappeared.

Process of Russification
The church alone with a Georgian exarch, continued as a national institution until after the Russo-Turkish war, when it succumbed to the process of Russification, being now presided over by a Russian exarch and being administered by the synod at St. Petersburg. Some of the old nationalistic aspirations of the Georgians were revived by the reform movements in Russia, and there was also an incipient movement in favor of trying to restore the old kingdom of Georgia. The leaders of the race, however, realized that separation from Russia would only leave the Georgians at the mercy of the Turks, have decided to content themselves with trying to free their church from Russian control. They have been

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS
Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.
A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

WAITE'S BROS. ARE GOING TO MOVE.

Saturday's Bargain
Maple Syrup, quart bottle.....25c
Victoria or Cowichan Creamery Butter, per lb.....35c
THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.
PHONE 28 JOHNSON STREET.
TRY THE OLD STORE

To the Citizens of Victoria and Vicinity:

I beg to announce that I have now opened my new store, corner Yates and Broad, in the premises lately occupied by Carne's Grocery, with a Complete New Stock of

HARDWARE
Comprising
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
House Furnishings
Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, etc.

The Stock is Fresh and New, while the Prices Will Bear Closest Comparison.

I hope, by careful and prompt attention to all orders entrusted to me, to merit a share of your esteemed patronage.

Thanking you in advance,
Yours very truly,
R. A. OGILVIE.
Cor. Yates and Broad Streets
Phone 1120

P.S.—Will be pleased to quote you prices on Poultry Netting, Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools.

THE VERSATILE KAISER.
Attends Meeting of Yacht Club and Assists in Debate.

Berlin, March 24.—Emperor William tonight attended a meeting of the Imperial Yacht club to hear the address of Prof. Busley, vice-president of the German Sailing association, on the new classification of racing yachts adopted by the international racing conference at London. An animated discussion followed the address, in which the emperor took part. He expressed the hope that the international rules, when they are finally ratified, would retain provision for special races during Kiel week, as a separate feature, if the new rules were accepted in their present form. He said also that he would give valuable presents to specialists.

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

ese were arrested today in one of the forts here. In their possession were found plans of the fortifications and references referring to them.

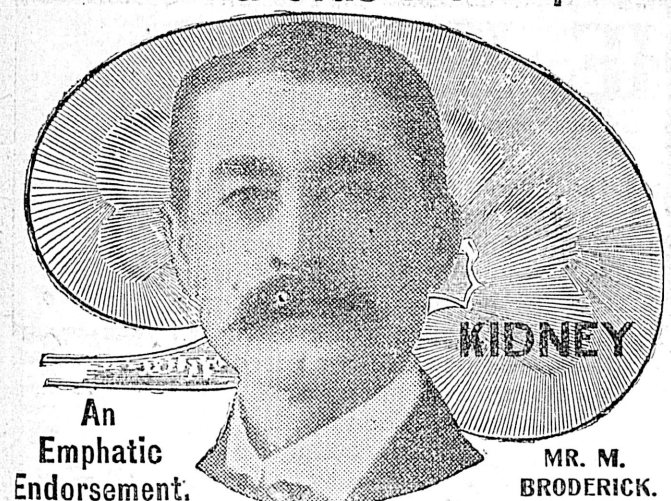
be still buried under the fall of slate. This increases the number killed by Thursday's explosion to 23. The funerals of several of the victims were held today, and others will be buried tomorrow. An exhaustive examination of the mine is being made by State Mine Inspector J. A. Paul and the coroner, and as soon as the results of the investigation are known, the inquest of the coroner will be held. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a blown-out shot.

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

Use telephone to Nanaimo. Use telephone to Duncans. Use telephone to Seattle. Use telephone to Ladysmith.

"FOR KIDNEY TROUBLE AND A WEAK BACK."

"Pe-ru-na Has No Equal."



Mr. M. Broderick, 435 E. 46th St., Financial Secretary Stable Employees Union, No. 1041, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have been suffering from a weak back and kidney trouble for some time and have been able to find relief only through the use of Peruna. During the winter season I usually keep a bottle of your medicine in the house and by taking a dose at night, I am feeling fine the next morning. Some of my friends assure me that Peruna is equally as good for their various ailments as it is for my complaint, but I do know that for kidney trouble and suffering from a weak back it has no equal."

Kidney Trouble Is Not Always Recognized as Catarrh—Pe-ru-na Relieves Kidney Disease Because It Is a Remedy For All Phases of Catarrh.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, before Dr. Hartman began distributing his pamphlets, books and newspaper articles, Bright's Disease of the kidneys was regarded as a disease wholly distinct from catarrh.

Now, Bright's Disease is thought by many the world over to be a phase of catarrhal inflammation.

To relieve Bright's Disease something must be used that has the power to relieve catarrh.

Any medicine that is a remedy for catarrh of one organ is obviously a medicine for catarrh of any other organ.

Peruna is an internal, systemic catarrh remedy.

Like catarrh, it pervades the whole system, and counteracts the effects of the disease.

A great many people believe that they have been cured of chronic Bright's Disease by the use of Peruna.

It is certainly true that in the earlier stages of Bright's Disease, Peruna is an effective remedy.

Numerous testimonials on this point establish the fact beyond all doubt.

Mr. Otto A. Fleissner, American epicurean, formerly Chief of Col. W. J. Cody, 1412 Sixth Ave., Seattle, Wash., writes:

"I suffered with kidney and bladder trouble until life did not seem worth living. I had tried many medicines, but did not get any relief until I took Peruna. It was really wonderful how much better I was after I used this medicine only a week. At the end of six months I found to my relief that it had rid my system of all poisons and I was cured to say the least."

CARNEGIE DEFENDS NEW ORTHOGRAPHY

(Continued from Page One.)

many already using it in writing, and some of these

Are British Authorities

Indeed, "thru," with the superfluous apostrophe, abounds in British authors from Addison down. We just drop the apostrophe. That "thru" will get in general use is certain. Our successors will smile at the "ought" spellings as we do today at what we call the "queer" spellings of Chaucer's time.

"In trying to hasten the use of simplified spelling and to improve the English language for the struggle for first place, which is even today upon us, we are engaged in a most useful work."

"If he be a benefactor who makes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, he is no less a benefactor who places a shorter and simply-spelled word where a longer and irregularly-spelled word cumbered the ground before. I hope that thoughtful people will give this important and conservative reform due consideration and resolve to use at least one or three simplified words and thus raise themselves with us in our effort to carry on the work of improving our mother tongue and adapting it for its noble purposes and high destiny."

With the promise of \$15,000 a year from Andrew Carnegie—and more if it can be put to good use—the Simplified Spelling Board will start to reform the spelling of English words. It's object, at least for the present, will be in the line of dropping silent and superfluous letters rather than in a radical general revision of the language.

The Simplified Spelling Board will have offices in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's building, New York, and will be managed by an executive committee, of which Professor Brainerd Matthews, of Columbia University, will be the head. It proposes to issue circulars setting forth its objects, and will establish clubs to promote spelling reform in all parts of the country.

Mr. Carnegie asked that twenty prominent persons should pledge themselves to adopt the reform spelling in their correspondence and writings before he agreed to finance the undertaking. In a short time the promoters of the scheme had eight hundred pledges. Out of these a list of fifty was submitted to Mr. Carnegie and the money was

promptly forthcoming. Thirty of these fifty form the new board. Among them are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford Jr. University; and Dr. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institute in Washington. Among lexicographers are Dr. Isaac K. Funk, editor and publisher of the Standard Dictionary; Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education and editor of Webster's Dictionary; Dr. Benjamin L. Smith, editor of the Century Dictionary, and his associate, Dr. Charles P. G. Scott.

Many well known authors are connected with the organization, such as Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain); Professor Brainerd Matthews, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Richard Watson Gilder. The movement has also the support of such authorities on English as Professor Thomas L. Loucheburg, of Yale, and Professor Francis A. March, of Lafayette College. Practical business men also are identified with the movement, like Colonel Charles E. Spurgeon, president of the Dime Savings Institution.

It is the purpose of the reform spellers to follow rather closely certain spellings proposed by the National Educational Association, such as "altho" for "although," "thru" for "through," "program" for "programme," "elegant" for "elegant," "thoroly" for "thoroughly," and so on.

Conservation rather than radicalism is to be the watchword of the board, according to Professor Matthews. "Everybody," said he, "who knows the hazy conservatism of the English speaking race knows it is quite hopeless ever to arrive for a radical and violent change. The most that can be done is to simplify spelling by the omission of unnecessary letters. This simplification will be in accordance with what has been going on steadily for three centuries. We are constantly throwing out needless complexities of spelling. It was not long ago that tragedy was written 'tragedy,' and economics was written 'economics,' and the use of such orthography as 'almanack,' 'music' and 'topick' was permissible, and that gulf was printed 'gulf.' What we propose to do is to work in accordance with a well known law of language and merely to hasten an entirely natural process."

**PATERSON'S
FINE FOOTWEAR**
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

"I certainly give Preference to 'Caledonian'"

The Distillers Company Ltd. Edinburgh

OPERATORS AND MINERS STILL FAIL TO AGREE

Unless Compromise Is Reached
225,000 Quit Work Next
Saturday.

DISSENSION AMONG THE OWNERS

President of Largest Company
Willing to Grant Advance
of 5 Per Cent.

Indianapolis, March 24.—After being in joint conference through committees since Tuesday afternoon, coal operators and miners of the central competitive district and of the southwestern district tonight are no nearer an agreement on a wage scale to go into effect on April 1 than they were when the former joint conference adjourned in disagreement on February 2. The present wage scale will expire next Saturday, and unless an agreement is reached before that time, 225,000 union bituminous miners will, it is said by the union miners, be called from the mines in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory. The joint scale committee of the central competitive district adjourned this afternoon, to meet Monday, when a motion to report a disagreement will be offered, with the probability that it will be carried. The session of the joint conference to receive this committee report will, according to the present programme, be called to meet Monday afternoon.

All Proposals Have Been Refused. During the four days the committee have been in session, most every proposal offered by either side on the wage scale has been refused. The operators have been confronted with serious dissensions in their own ranks.

P. L. Robbins of the western Pennsylvania operators has agreed to pay an advance of 5.55 per cent., which is the demand made by the miners; but the operators of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have firmly refused to pay any advance. Under the rules of the joint committee, the votes of both the operators and miners must be recorded as units, and the division of the operators has resulted in the defeat of every motion not favorable to all of them. In the meetings of the joint scale committee Mr. Robbins has announced that he intends to pay the increase in wages demanded by the miners, not only in the mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, of which he is president, but also in his own mines in western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Independent operators in western Pennsylvania, represented by G. A. Magoon, have announced that

They Will Pay the Advance. P. L. Robbins does. President Mitchell of the Mine Workers has firmly declared that no settlement will be made unless an advance in wages is given. Whether the effect of the mine workers will allow the miners to sign the scale and to work in districts where the advance is allowed, while other miners strike, is a question that the operators have tried in vain to get President Mitchell to answer. The only expression Mr. Mitchell has made on the subject was today, when he remarked in the committee meeting that the course the operators were taking might bring that situation about.

The statement was made tonight by a national officer of the United Mine Workers that, according to the construction by President Mitchell of the by-law governing the central states agreement, no contract can be signed with fewer than half of the individual operators.

The Shot Fire's Law. The Illinois miners insisted upon further discussion of the shot-fires' law, and this took up the long-standing dispute over the differential. They made the claim that if they were permitted to enjoy a differential of 28 cents between pick and machine-mined lump coal, as Mr. Robbins enjoyed in the Pennsylvania field, they would be able to pay the miners the advance of 12 1/2 per cent. originally demanded by them.

Mr. Robbins announced his determination to maintain his position, and read a telegram from an independent coal company of Western Pennsylvania with a production of 300,000 tons annually, announcing its desire to co-operate with Mr. Robbins in paying the advance.

When the committee took a recess at noon nothing had been accomplished, and warding an agreement. The joint scale committee of the southwestern district held a brief session today and took an indeterminate recess. It is awaiting the action of the central competitive district and will base its action on the result in that district.

Must All Miners Strike. During the discussion today in the joint conference, one of the operators secured from President Mitchell a first expression Mr. Mitchell has made as to whether the miners' leaders would allow the Western Pennsylvania district to sign the advanced scale offered while those of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio were on strike. An operator was discussing this possibility when Mr. Mitchell remarked sharply:

"The miners' gentlemen are now pursuing might now bring that about."

Herman Justice, commissioner of the Illinois operators, said this forenoon, before the committee again went into executive session, that he had no hope that there would be a settlement next week. Possibly Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio will be allowed to sign the advanced scale offered for a short duration possibly thirty days.

The public will not be seriously affected by a strike. There is generally a suspension of work at the coal mines on April 1st, whether there is a strike or not.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and know him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALTON, KINNEY & MARY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DAILY FASHION HINTS

Published by The Colonist by Special Arrangement With the American Fashion Company, 853 Broadway, New York.



Sailor Suit of Heavy Linen.—An attractive new model for a school girl. The skirt is stitched in a series of side plaits and finished with a deep hem. For dressy purposes the design is extremely smart built of taffeta or silk canvas cloth. The blouse has a very deep yoke, scalloped and bordered with stitching, also a spreading collar of the same material finished with flat braid.

WEEK'S GOSSIP OF FEDERAL CAPITAL

(Continued from Page One.)

the government took no action in the matter.

Fine Fraction and Fine Birds

Government house is being incorrectly blamed for deputy ministers blossoming forth resplendent in gorgeous uniforms at the recent state functions. The truth of the matter is that some of the younger deputies who like furs and feathers got together and talked the matter over. They were desirous of wearing a uniform with a sword and when the authorities of the government house were approached, the reply was: "Well we are not insisting upon an official uniform, but if you desire to know what is correct, we will find it." So it was that at the last dinner, deputies young and old were the admirers of all admirers.

Yukon Mail Service

Mr. Thompson, M. P. for Yukon, had an interview with the officials of the postoffice department today relative to the transportation of mails between Dawson and Eagle City, Alaska. The Canadian authorities are calling for tenders for the carriage of the mails from Dawson to Forty Mile. This is a departure from previous practice and Mr. Thompson finds it is brought about by reason of the United States authorities failing to live up to their obligations. In 1902 Sir Wm. Mulock, then postmaster general, entered into a convention with the postmaster general at Washington under which it was agreed that the United States' vessels playing between Seattle and Skagway would call alternately at Vancouver and Victoria to pick up Canadian mails and as an equivalent the Canadian government would undertake to carry the mails to Eagle City, Alaska. This arrangement worked very well for a time but lately United States vessels going up the coast have dropped their part of the agreement and therefore the Dominion, unless the United States carry out their part of the bargain, will cease carrying the mail from Dawson to Eagle but will drop it off at Forty Mile.

The United States government will therefore have to make its own arrangements for transporting the mail between Forty Mile and Eagle.

The Pacific Cable

Important reports were received by the department of trade and commerce today from Messrs. Larke and Ross, Canadian agents in Australia. Both allude to present position of the Pacific cable project. Mr. Larke says the Australian business of the cable appears to be threatened from the fact that it is a publicly owned line. A royal commission has been taking evidence on the subject whether the government of the commonwealth should inaugurate its own steamship service around the coast of Australia and to New Zealand. Incidentally one important witness was asked about the Pacific cable and he declared there was strong prejudice against it in Australia because it was mismanaged as a state owned institution usually is. Mr. Larke says that this mismanagement is not the fault of the Pacific Cable company, but it is the outcome of a misadventure of business at the Australian end of the line by the Commonwealth Telegraph company. The department has totally failed to adopt means to secure business for the cable.

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When you Phone number 1148, it means F. Kroeger, the upholsterer, 521-2 Fort street, who will attend to your orders promptly. Carpets cleaned and laid. Laces put up.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

Always Remember the Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

on every box 25c

E. H. Brown

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whereas the rival concern, the Eastern Extension company is hustling for it all the time. The general manager of the Pacific cable has arrived in Melbourne from London to urge the Commonwealth government to extend the same facilities to the All Red line for direct and separate land lines between the capitals of the Eastern states, a concession now held by the Eastern Extension company only.

Nanaimo Herring's Fame

Mr. Larke says the Australian people have heard with interest of the success of herring curing operations under cover at Nanaimo, and he expresses a hope that samples of British Columbia herring, packed by the Scotch method, will be sent to Australia immediately. Hitherto British Columbia herring had suffered in the Australian market by reason of the indifferent manner in which it was packed.

Interchange of Officers

Captain Chairmonte, of the Canadian force, left Sydney, Australia today, under arrangements made between the Dominion and Commonwealth governments for the exchange of officers. Captain Elmsley leaves for India in a few days under similar arrangements made between the governments of Canada and India. Both officers are to serve one year abroad, after which they will return with their regiments. The cabinet had a lengthy session today, but appointed no governor. Nova Scotia appointed Senator MacGregory of New Glasgow, but it is not yet decided whether he will accept.

EGGS FOR ACTORS.

"Great McKandless," Recently at the Watson Theatre, Made a Target.

The Great McKandless, who headed a company which was among the worst of the bad ones that visited Victoria and played for a week at the Watson theatre, was showered with aged eggs at Auburn, Wash., on Friday. The people of Auburn were evidently not keen to see the self-styled Great McKandless, and the performer made some scathing remarks concerning the place. He declared the town did not appreciate talent, and that the people should gladly pay 50 cents to hear him. In the course of his tirade several young men left the hall and procured some eggs of uncertain age, and when the colored company crossed the street to the hotel they were bombarded with the offensive missiles. One egg struck a stout colored actress on the back of the neck, at which she cried in wild affright: "Oh, my Lord, I's shot." The showman was disposed to take this as a joke, but when the eggs came a little thicker he drew a revolver and threatened to use it if the crowd did not desist. It looked like war for a time, but the crowd finally cooled down.

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EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

WEEK'S NEWS OF
THE MINING CAMPS

Lord Ernest Hamilton Inspects
Works at the Hall Mines
Smelter.

Nelson, B. C., March 24.—Lord Ernest Hamilton, London, chairman of the Hall Mining and Smelter company, whose reduction works are situated here, has spent the last three days in inspecting the plant and hearing reports at first hand from the local managers. He declared that the result of his inspection was extremely satisfactory and expressed pleasure at the progress everywhere evident in the Kootenays. His lordship left for the old country over the C. P. R. this morning.

The total shipments of all districts are as follows: Yale-Kootenay for the week were 32,681; for the year to date, 392,778 tons. The Boundary, with seven mines, shipped 22,400 tons—Granby, Mother Lode, Brooklyn, Rawhide, Sunset and Oro Denora. Rosland, four mines, shipped 8,073 tons—Centre Star, Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2 and Jumbo. Sloan-Kootenay, fifteen mines, 1,821 tons—St. Eugene, Sullivan, North Star, Hunter V., Eureka, Kootenay Belle, Standard, Reco, Rambler, Emerald, Wilcox, Queen, Mammoth and Sara B., the last two being new shippers. The Granby smelter received 15,152 tons of ore; Trail, 6,005; Dominion Copper, 4,408; B. C. Copper, 3,370; Hall Mines, 547, and Marysville, 500.

Notes From Rossland Camp

Rossland, March 24.—The feature of the mines continues to be the strike in the Le Roi east of the dike. Nothing is known officially concerning this strike, but in one way and the other it is understood that the ore body has been drifted on for a distance of about 100 feet on the 800-foot level west of the Joshi dike, and it is known that the values are good. The ore body has not yet been crosscut to determine its width. The management, however, have not a word to say, as it is alleged that the London office of the company must first be informed as to the merits of any strike that may be made. A. J. McMillan, managing director of the Le Roi, is on the way from the East, and at his advice was in St. Paul, Minn., conferring with the Great Northern officials as to freight rates, and the presumption is that he will make the announcement as to the merits of the strike in the 800-foot level of the Le Roi and of the several other finds that have been made in the mine as soon as he arrives here.

The ore shipments for the week were as follows: Centre Star, 3,150 tons; Le Roi, 2,760; Le Roi No. 2, 280. Total for the week, 6,390, and for the year to date, 72,745.

Mining in the Boundary

Phoenix, March 24.—Owing to one of the Granby's big furnaces being out of commission for a few days for repairs this week, the output of the Boundary mines is somewhat less than usual. The figures were as follows: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 14,556 tons; Mother Lode to B. C. Copper smelter, 3,232 tons; Brooklyn Stemwinder to Dominion smelter, 3,268 tons; Rawhide to Dominion smelter, 900 tons; Emma to Nelson and B. C. Copper smelters, 198 tons; Oro Denora to Granby smelter, 396 tons. Total shipments for the week, 25,749 tons; total for the year to date, 287,649 tons. The smelter treatment for the week was: B. C. Copper works, 4,380 tons; Dominion works, 4,408 tons; Granby, 15,840 tons. Total for the week, 24,628 tons; total for the year to date, 299,949 tons.

**PATERSON'S
FINE FOOTWEAR**
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

IMPORTANT AUCTION

OWING TO BUSINESS CHANGES

I am instructed by Mr. E. J. Salmon, who, having to vacate one of his stores, No. 46 Benson street, (which compels him to relinquish the furniture department of his business) to sell without reserve on the premises,

TUESDAY 27TH, at 2 p.m.

and following day, if necessary, a large quantity and great variety of

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

which are too numerous to mention. All goods must be removed immediately after sale, as premises must be vacated at once.

Wm. T. Hardaker

AUCTIONEER

13 BROAD STREET

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the alteration of

the Savoy Theatre will be received up to noon of Tuesday March 27. Plans and specifications may be seen upon application to J. J. Donnellan at Hotel Driard.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

When you Phone number 1148, it means F. Kroeger, the upholsterer, 521-2 Fort street, who will attend to your orders promptly. Carpets cleaned and laid. Laces put up.

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Six months 2 50
One year \$5 00

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The Vancouver office of The Colonist has been removed to 612 Hastings Street, corner of Howe, where patrons and others will find this paper on file, and where all information may be obtained as to subscription and advertising rates. C. F. Beaven is in charge of the office.

TO ADVERTISERS—Copy of changes of advertisements intended for next day's insertion must be sent in not later than 6 p.m. each day. Advertisements (other than classified) for insertion in Sunday's issue must be in hand not later than Friday night.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BILL.

A bill has been introduced at Ottawa for the better observance of the Sabbath, the outlines of which appeared in the Colonist Friday morning. After reading the provisions as outlined one has mixed feelings on the subject. Certain of the provisions, we feel certain, will be bitterly opposed in the West, as exceeding the limits to which legislative authority should reasonably extend, and as in contravention of the private rights of the subject. In some respects the bill enforces a distinction which should properly be observed in all Christian lands, and in some respects it is a return to the barbarous blue laws, which by common consent have been allowed to become obsolete.

In legislating for Sabbath observance, and as upon any other subject having a moral effect upon the conduct of the individual or of the community, there should be the same discrimination shown as is shown in ordinary legislation—discrimination between what affects the public weal and what is purely a matter of individual conscience and moral choice. For instance, there are certain things the doing of which affects the rights of others or offends public sentiment. These things are too obvious to require enumeration. There are other things, regarding which each man must be his own moral mentor, must take the responsibility of doing or not doing, according as his conscience dictates. Among these things we might mention the playing of cards, dancing, the use of alcoholic beverages, the reading of secular literature on Sunday, etc., etc. Public opinion would revolt, and properly so, against legislation which assumed to regulate the character of a man's diet, his dress, his recreations, his literature. Such legislation is calculated to impose restrictions on his free will as much as did the Inquisition under Phillip of Spain. In fact, the Inquisition, which assumed to inquire not only into conduct and expressed opinions upon religious dogmas, but the inmost thoughts of the mind and the sacred recesses of the soul, was but the logical development of the principle at the bottom of all this class of sumptuary legislation. It was the product of an age when certain men assumed the right to think for others. In this age, and in so far as certain provisions of the proposed Sunday legislation is concerned, liberty-loving citizens are justified in resenting to the fullest extent an attempt to prescribe what shall or shall not be their individual line of conduct in matters of conscience.

We have no hesitation in endorsing without qualification the motto from "Junius," adopted by the Toronto Globe, that "the subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures." It is a motto which has a much wider application than it was probably intended to have by "Junius," who had political liberties in view, particularly, and a still much wider application than the Toronto Globe, which reflects the limitations sought to be imposed by the people of Ontario on the rest of the Dominion, has any true conception of. The West will not submit in certain matters of moral judgment to be dictated to or dominated over by the narrow sections of the East, and it might as well be understood now, when the legislation is in its nascent stage, as later on when an attempt will be made to enforce what is obnoxious or contrary to sound principles of government.

We must, however, make perfectly plain the principles for which we contend. As a Christian country we recognize the proper observance of a Sabbath as in accordance with our professed religious convictions and as a utilitarian measure of great value. Hence we have two not wholly harmonious elements of

society—two extremes, we may say—co-operating to bring into effect the legislation now before the House of Commons. The one is the element represented by evangelicals, clerical and lay, imbued with the religious phase of the question. The other is the labor element, not particularly affected by the motives of the other, which strongly supports the measure for the legal recognition of a complete day of rest. The latter occupies a sound and impregnable position, which any sane man, whatever his religious views may be, must support. The former is right and justified, in the interest of public morals, up to the point where the mandates of law impinge upon the sacred rights of man to interpret Sabbatarism according to what, for himself, is right or wrong, and do not usurp the moral responsibility with which the Creator has endowed at least every British subject—other nationalities can speak for themselves—of sound mind, over 21 years of age, and allowed outside of jail.

The law in question has been strangely and wonderfully made in some ways, although, as previously intimated, there are many good features connected with it. It recognizes several good principles; but it carries the principles to an extreme. It draws a line between work which represents that of an ordinary calling or avocation and work of necessity. It prevents commercialism and industrialism of any kind for profit. It aims, we assume, to give every man one day's rest in seven. So far, it is all right; that is, within limits of reason. It is, perhaps, hard to draw the line, but it must be drawn somewhere. It is not reasonable to say that no man must work on Sunday, no matter what the kind of employment may be. Some must work in order that the great majority may rest and live. If the principle was to be applied strictly the world would come to a standstill. Some trains must move, ships must sail, mail must be sorted, meals must be cooked, church organs pumped for music, choir leaders paid to lead, and caretakers paid to look after the church premises, and the preacher to preach, and the priest to minister to his flock. All of these are works of toil—services paid for on the Lord's day. But says the bill:

"It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's day to run, conduct or convey by any mode of conveyance any excursion on which passengers are conveyed for hire, and having for its principal or only object the carriage on that day of such passengers for amusement or pleasure, and passengers so conveyed shall not be deemed to be travelers within the meaning of this act."

What, let us inquire, is the object of the Sabbath? Primarily, we believe, rest. God rested on the seventh day and hallowed it—set it apart for that special purpose. But rest does not in this sense imply lying still, or shutting oneself up in a room, engaged all day in reading religious books and praying. Rest implies change, a form of recreation. The man who never takes a holiday gets stale and seedy in time, and is ordered by his physician to take a rest, to go on a trip, or seek a change of air or occupation. Hence the Sabbath is God's automatic method of supplying humanity with rest, and resting his physical and mental vigor. It depends a great deal upon what a man's occupation is as to what constitutes his rest. A man who works in an office, in the workshop or in the studio or laboratory all week will not find his physical requirements satisfied by remaining in doors all Sunday for fear of violating some law of his Maker. We need not fear; God did not make the green fields, and the sunlight, and the forests, and the broad expanse of water, and the mountain tops and then prevent us from enjoying them upon the only day upon which it is possible for the great majority of us to enjoy them. Did God create us to tantalize us with good things beyond our reach? If we are not to run excursions, or hire vehicles, or bicycles, or automobiles, how are the workmen of the cities and the great majority of the middle class, who cannot afford these things, to reach the outside world? Must not somebody work in order that the greatest good may be possible to the greatest number on Sunday? Though, we believe, that every man should have one day in seven, even if it be not the seventh. We believe that one day in seven belongs to the staid man, the postoffice clerk, the trainman, the motor-neer and conductor, the preacher, the engineer and everybody else who has to work on Sunday, and that it might be secured to him by law. It is the fundamental need of his nature.

We believe firmly in a supreme being, in religion, in prayer, in a Sabbath, in the law of doing good, and in a future life, but we do not believe that the Creator invented the beauties of nature and the benefits of outdoor life and then put so many strings on men in the name of religion that they could not enjoy them. We believe He made the Sabbath in order that man might be placed in harmony with nature and the delights of life. He knew that it would take man, on the average, six days in the week, working at least eight hours a day—some of us sixteen—to make a living for himself and those depending on him, and He made the seventh that he might not only worship his Maker, but revitalize his physical nature with pure air and exercise. No one can make us believe that God would make laws against violation of the Sabbath and then tempt men and women to break them by spreading a beautiful panorama before them from which they must turn their eyes or be damned. Our Savior expressed the true idea by stating that

EGGS FOR THE MORROWS

While Eggs are cheap, preserve them for future use. Fifteen or Twenty-five cents invested in SHOTBOLT'S WATER GLASS now, and a few minutes of your time will save you dollars next winter. IT KEEPS THE EGGS FRESH. SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 Johnson St., near Govnm't St. Electric Sign

Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.

The world was made before the Sabbath, and when man was created he was endowed with a certain judgment and moral responsibility in respect to how he should regard it. For his interpretation of his duties in that regard and the manner of his life he must be accountable. The new law says that it shall not be lawful for any person on Sunday "to shoot at a target, mark or other object, or to use any gun, rifle or other engine for that purpose." Who gave law-makers the divine right to curb a man's freedom to shoot at a mark if he chooses to do so? They might as well say that we have no right to use our eyes to measure distances or to play marbles on Sunday. It may be morally wrong to play marbles, but is the law to step in and stop it if we regard it as an innocent amusement, or even if we violate our own conscience in doing so? It is carrying law to the most ridiculous extremes. Isaiah, we think it is, lays down certain rules of conduct for keeping the Sabbath holy. We are informed that we must not "think our own thoughts" on that day. Why not incorporate a clause against "thinking" in the code and exact a penalty of "\$1 and not more than \$40 and costs"? It is true that some persons—and notably some law-makers—would by nature become exempt from its provisions, but it would make it not the less objectionable to the large majority of men and women who are endowed with the faculty of thought.

As a final observation, we note that Quebec province is exempt in a measure from the operations of the proposed law. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the introducer of the law, is one of the representatives of that province, and we can quite understand that he has a wholesome regard for the opinion of his constituents as he has apparently contempt for the feelings of a large element of the people outside of that province.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE LATE CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON.

At the time of and following the death of the late Christopher Robinson, K. C., who has been rightly referred to as one of the great lawyers of the British Empire, there were a great many appreciative comments upon his legal ability, his high standing in the profession of law, and his adherence to a very exalted conception of professional ethics—all of which were richly deserved. Perhaps the most appreciative of the eulogies that have been paid to the memory of the great advocate comes from Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, to the editor of the Canada Law Journal. It is an especial compliment, emanating as it does from one who occupies the very foremost legal position in the British Empire. His Lordship, after referring in terms of high appreciation of Mr. Robinson's learning, ability and judgment, shared by all members of the English bar with whom he came in contact, refers to the occasions on which the deceased was met in appeals to the Privy Council, the Behring Sea arbitration and the Alaskan boundary case. Alverstone's tribute to the dead tribune is unqualified and, we have no doubt, sincere. He says:

From the first I discovered the extraordinary value of Mr. Robinson's profound and varied knowledge of the law and of his ripe judgment. Later in the course of the proceedings on the preparation of the counter-case and written argument and the oral conduct of the case in Paris, Sir Charles Russell, who, as attorney general to Mr. Gladstone's government, had succeeded to the position of leading counsel, often expressed to me the opinion that Robinson's assistance was invaluable. On more than one occasion when Sir Charles Russell and I could not see our way clearly, Robinson's foresight and judicial mind kept us out of difficulties.

The warm friendship formed under these circumstances lasted until his death, and when it fell to my lot to discharge the anxious duties of a member of the Alaska boundary tribunal it was no surprise to me that no one presented the case for Great Britain with greater clearness or force than Christopher Robinson, although he did so under conditions of health which rendered his task of addressing the court of no small effort to himself. It was a great privilege to be permitted to enjoy his friendship, and I shall cherish his memory as long as I live.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

VINDICATION OF MR. GLADSTONE

Sir—I do not know what Mr. Gladstone's views regarding "raffles" may be; probably he disapproves of them as heartily as do either of your correspondents. Neither am I surprised at the aspersions "Gambler" casts on them.

Unfortunately raffles have sometimes been a feature of the Reformed Episcopal church bazaar in past years; they are not an evil confined to that community—though that is beside the point. Mr. Gladstone is, comparatively speaking, a new

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR

...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

come to Victoria, so that he has not had the over-ruling of any laziness so far, I believe. Does it not therefore strike "Gambler" as a little unfair to lay on him the onus of a wrong which was in existence before his coming to Canada? Let us give Mr. Gladstone the benefit of the doubt, until he has shown himself a supporter of this evil.

No doubt the gentleman in question is capable of fighting his own battles; so, lest he should think that I have been too interfering on his behalf, I will take this opportunity of tendering him my apologies. Perhaps he will some day give us his views on "raffles."

ORPHANS' HOME MATTERS.

Sir—As secretary of the ministerial association of this city, I beg to state my unqualified denial of the statement in yesterday's issue "that the ministerial association attended in a meeting the meeting of the board of management of the orphans' home; or that the result of the election of officers was prearranged by this association."

And further, Mr. Editor, as to "persisting in taking part in the meeting," there was no objection raised as to the validity of the qualification of those present to vote. The constitution was never referred to in this connection from the start to the finish of the meeting; and we feel that if certain members of the board as appointed by the annual meeting held one week previous, were disqualified from voting by virtue of the fact of not having paid a cash subscription during the last fiscal year, they should either have been informed of such disqualification or not have been officially invited to sit as members of the board.

I would also beg to point out that a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Charles Hayward, the retiring president, for his untiring and faithful services in that office, and this was spontaneously carried by a standing vote.

Similarly by a unanimous standing vote the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge was appointed honorary president of the Protestant Orphanage. A resolution of regret that Mrs. W. Wilson found it necessary to retire from the ladies' committee was also recorded.

Thanking you for this amount of your valuable space,

HELMON A. CARSON.

Sec'y Ministerial Assn.
[We regret if any injustice has been done the ministerial association as a body in connection with the report of the extraordinary proceedings at the annual meeting of the Protestant Orphans' Home. That an explanation is due those whose money maintains the home is apparent, and that such an explanation will be insisted on goes without saying.—Ed.]

QUARANTINE OF THE TARTAR.

(By One of Them.)
to the tune of: "I don't want to play in your yard."

Once there sailed from Japan
A noble craft,
Quite full of passengers,
Forward and aft.
But when she got to sea,
Up came a swell;
Why she did not upset,
No one can tell.
Soon it came bright and fair;
Spirits restored.
Few knew the wretched truth—
Smallpox aboard.
One day the Doctor came,
Off William Head,
Swore all must go ashore—
But they only said:

Chorus
If we have to play in your yard,
We shan't love you any more;
We don't want to stay for three weeks;
Won't you let us go before?
If you have to vaccinate us,
It will make our arms sore.
Then you'll be sorry that you've kept us
All upon your rocky shore.

Then soon the order came,
Baggage must go
On shore without delay.
None dare say "No."
But in five minutes' time
Orders were changed;
Not a soul knew what to do,
All felt quite dazed.
Some packed their clothes for days,
Some for the week;
Soon each one found himself
In sorry plight.
Then back the Doctor came,
Clean off his head;
Ordered them all ashore—
But they only said:

Chorus
We don't want to play in your yard;
We don't love you any more.
We don't want to stay for three weeks;
Won't you let us go before?
You can't answer all our questions;
You can't ease our arms, so sore.
You'll be sorry that you've kept us
All upon your rocky shore.

Now men began to swear,
Under their breath,
Vowed they would fight for "right,"
Even unto death.
Quickly the word went forth:
"Meet in Saloon;
We'll make the culprit sing
To a different tune."
Soon to the C. P. R.
Long wires were sent,
Asking to shorten these
Three weeks of idleness.
Still, if the truth be told,
Hard words were said.
More than fifty signed the deed—
And this is how it read:

Chorus
We don't want to go in your yard;
We don't love you any more.
We don't want to stay for three weeks;
Can't you let us off before?
He can't ease our arms, so sore.
He'll be sorry that he's kept us
All upon his rocky shore.

All hopes of going proved vain;
So they said to say,
So through the bath they went,
All through the day.
First went the women and kids;
Then came the males,
Dressed in most curious garbs,
Tail silk hats and veils.
When it was over, they cried—
"No, nevermore!
We're not accustomed to
Such a cold floor,
No room to turn around;
No cold sprays.
We've had enough of baths
To last all our days!"

Chorus
We don't want to bathe in your bath;
We don't like the stone-cold floor.
We don't want to take our death-chill,
Waiting through from door to door.
You can't make our hair come curly,
You can't dry our babies, dear.
You'll be sorry that you bathed us
In your boxes on the pier.

Soon pangs of hunger came—
All longed for meals.
Stewards, cooks and Chinese boys
Answered appeals.
Try all they could, the stove
Did nought else but smoke;
Many laughed, and many swore—
None saw the joke.
But soon they got to work,



THE KING

IN every art there is an acknowledged head, something that stands above all others. Wedgwood China and Porcelain is the universally admitted king of the Potter's Art; the reasons for this are simple. For over one hundred and fifty years the sign and trademark of the house of Wedgwood on China or Porcelain has certified to the unexcelled purity and high quality of the materials used. The fact that it is the standard of excellence in the connoisseurs' collection abundantly proves the beauty and richness of the designs. The additional fact that it is the ambition of every bride and housewife throughout the world, be she the wife of king, lord or commoner, to own a Wedgwood service, testifies to there being a superiority about Wedgwood possessed by no other ware.

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A gentleman who lives within fifty miles of Victoria inherited a Wedgwood Tea and Coffee Service, manufactured in the year 1835. Some years since he was entertaining in his London home a business friend who was the head of one of the largest Art Pottery firms in that city, a man who is admitted to be one of the finest judges and keenest buyers in the world. After dinner the cafe noir was served in the Wedgwood set. At the sight of it the connoisseur's eyes sparkled, and in the privacy of the smoking room he, with an apology for his seeming rudeness, offered his host five guineas per piece for the entire set; almost fifty dollars for each cup and saucer which originally had probably cost half a dollar. The offer was refused for the good and sufficient reason that Wedgwood ware of that age is almost priceless.

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friends or relatives always include a Wedgwood Tea, Dinner or Coffee Service as one of their chief presents in the Old Country? Simply because they know they are giving her something that will increase in value every year and which she can display with pride at all her entertainments.

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Transferred the lot.
By nine had dinner served,
Smoking and hot,
Well fed, and more content,
No meals to miss,
Many tumbled into bed,
With such thoughts as this:
Chorus
We don't want to dine in your hut;
We don't like it any more.
We don't like your smoky stovepipes,
Making all our throats so sore.
You can't cook our dinners nicely;
You don't care a little jot.
You'll be sorry when you've read this
Testimonial from the Lot.

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GENERAL AGENTS

Local News

Ankerst Shoes are guaranteed all leather.

Typographical Union.—An important meeting of the Typographical union will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Labor hall. A full attendance of members is requested.

Pastor's Discourse.—At the First Presbyterian Church this evening, Rev. Campbell's subject will be "Should Religious Instruction Be Given in Public Schools as Part of the School Curriculum?"

Organ Recital.—At the close of the evening service at St. John's Church, a short organ recital will be given, when Miss Emma Schell will sing Gounod's fine aria, "Entr'acte Me Not to Leave Thee."

St. Andrew's Brotherhood.—All men are cordially invited to attend the midday meeting tomorrow (Monday), to be held at the Seamen's Institute. Rev. Canon Beaudin will be the speaker.

Women's Auxiliary.—On Tuesday next at the city hall at 2:30 p. m., the regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital will take place. A full attendance of members is requested.

Meeting of Macabees.—At the regular meeting of the Macabees, No. 8, Ladies of the Macabees, it was announced that Mrs. Kemp, D. S. C., of Vancouver, will be present at the first review in April. Members will please bear this in mind.

Voters' List.—At the office of the Registrar of Voters, a continual stream of citizens thronged the office, anxious to get their names on the voters' list. The list will be closed tomorrow, and the revision will take place on May 7.

Interesting Lecture.—The Rev. Dr. Matthews of Seattle, who will lecture at the Metropolitan Methodist Church on Tuesday night, will be a guest of Mr. Steve Jones of the Dominion Hotel while in town.

Agricultural Association.—His worship, Mayor Morley gives notice that a meeting of all those in sympathy with the 1906 exhibition of the British Columbia Agricultural association will be held in the city hall on Tuesday evening next, to discuss matters relative to the exhibition. The chair will be taken promptly at 8 o'clock.

Concert and Social.—On Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, a concert and social will be given, which promises to be of particular interest. Special interest attaches to this event as it will mark the church's freedom from debt. A programme in keeping with the importance of the occasion has been arranged, which will include a number of addresses and among the vocal numbers, selection by Mrs. Weir, a sister of Mrs. MacRae, wife of the pastor of the church, who is visiting Victoria.

Wedded at Winnipeg.—At Christ Church, Winnipeg, on the 22nd ultimo, the marriage took place of Mr. John Seaman, engineer, of West Selkirk, and Miss Mary Carse of Winnipeg. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Sydney Chambers, only the immediate friends of the contracting parties being present. The bride was becomingly attired in a traveling dress of dark green cloth, with hat to match. After the wedding breakfast the happy couple left by train for their lovely new home at Selkirk, where they will reside. Miss Carse is well known in Victoria, having resided here for a number of years.

Salvation Army.—The officers in charge of the local Salvation Army corps, has received the news that Major and Mrs. Rawling, who for the first six months have acted as provincial officers for the British Columbia and Yukon, have received orders to report for duty at the Salvation Army's headquarters in Toronto on April 5th. They will therefore "farewell" from this province on April 1st, and leave here in time to reach Toronto on the date given above. They will be succeeded by Brigadier and Mrs. Smeeton, who will arrive from Toronto on or about April 5th. The brigadier was here a short time ago, acting as private secretary to Commissioner Combs, on his recent visit here in connection with the colonization scheme. The brigadier will start out to visit the Salvation Army corps under his command at once, and his welcome meeting has been set for April 12th for this corps. Everybody is cordially invited to attend this meeting on Good Friday. Meetings are held as follows in the Salvation Army hall on Broad street, Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 8 p. m., for the public. Sundays at 7 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 3 p. m., and 8 p. m.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

SEED POTATOES

We have the following on hand:

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F. R. STEWART & CO.

Junior Guild.—The Junior guild of St. John's church will hold a special business meeting tomorrow in the guild room at 8 p. m. As some important business is to be discussed, all members are urgently requested to attend.

A Church Feature.—This evening in First Presbyterian church the beautiful evening hymn, "Savior Guard Us While We Sleep," written by Mr. D. A. Fraser, of the teaching staff of the city schools, will be sung as a solo at the close of the sermon by Mrs. Gregson. The music was composed by Mr. Barron, also of Victoria.

Lecture on London.—On Tuesday evening next at St. John's hall, Victoria West, Rev. C. E. Cooper, who was born in London, and has made a special study of his native city, will give a lecture on "London, the capital of the Empire." The lecture will be illustrated by a splendid series of views shown by a favorite and light magic lantern. The price for admission is 25 cents.

Regimental Order.—According to an order just issued by Lieut. Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth regiment, the following men having been attested will be taken on the strength of the regiment and will assume the regimental No. opposite their names: No. 285 Gr. Thos. Fen, March 12, 1906; No. 253 Gr. Cuthbert Stapleton, March 12, 1906; No. 227 Gr. Henry Price, March 12, 1906. In future office will be held at 8:30 instead of 9 p. m. Next week office will be held on Tuesday evening at the above time instead of Wednesday.

Mothers' Club.—At the meeting of the Mothers' Club held last Wednesday afternoon, it was decided to give an "at home" on Tuesday afternoon, April 3, for the benefit of the Home Nursing Society. This is a very worthy society, doing a great deal of good in its own quiet way. The committee are arranging a splendid programme and tea will be served about 4:30 o'clock. There will be no charge for admission or for tea and it is hoped there will be a large attendance, as a collection will be taken.

Installed Fire Alarm.—The Taylor Mill Company yesterday completed the installation of the new fire alarm system throughout their premises. The kilns and buildings are all connected with the telephone, thus ensuring an instantaneous and immediate alarm in the mill in the event of fire. The utility of the Taylor fire alarm is new on established fact, and reflects great credit on the genius of the inventor, who by the way is a Victorian. Several of the other big milling companies contemplate putting in the new alarm system in the near future.

"Land of the Czar"—On Friday evening at the Collegiate school a very interesting lecture was given by the head master, J. W. Laing, M. A., on "The Land of the Czar." Illustrated by over a hundred hand-painted slides, no brief review can do justice to the very thorough manner in which the talented lecturer dealt with his subject. The cities of Russia—St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Helmsingfors, Warsaw, Nijni Novgorod, Odessa, Sebastopol, Balaklava and Inkerman—with their numerous architectural features, as well as the manners and customs of the country, were handled in a style that was remarkably clear, forcible and attractive. Later Mrs. Laing entertained her friends, including Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, in the spacious dining room of "The Laurels." Mr. J. Maynard placed the views on the screen in his usual satisfactory manner.

M. W. M. S. Anniversary.—The silver anniversary of the Methodist Women's Missionary society was celebrated by the auxiliary of the Metropolitan church in the Sunday school room, on Thursday evening. Mrs. Penney presided. The room was prettily decorated, and there was a good attendance of church members and others. A splendid programme was provided, including recitations by the Mission band, and songs and hymns by the children of the Chinese Mission Home, the youngest member being scarcely five years old. Miss Sherlock, of the home reviewed the growth of the organization, which has made rapid strides since its inauguration, and Mrs. Snyder, also of the Chinese home, traced the progress of the Mission band, these being composed of juniors. Mrs. Burnett contributed two songs. A collection of \$22.10 was taken, and five new members added to the list. A hymn and the benediction by Rev. G. K. B. Adams concluded this interesting and profitable meeting.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR POLES
In every form, no matter of how long standing. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Brass mounted iron bedsteads from \$3.50 up. Woven wire springs from \$2.50 up. Mattresses from \$2.50 up. See Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas St. Phone 718.

Dr. Christian, celebrated French Toilet articles at the residence of Mrs. Winch, 134 Chatham, above Quadra.

Blyth is the Furniture man, 15 Broad street, next to Deirdar hotel. See his ad, then go down to his store. Nothing can beat his prices. Blyth, 15 Broad street.

Use telephone to Ladang.

NEW COSTUMES



On Monday we display the contents of another large consignment of fashionable

TAILORED COSTUMES

Those ladies who were disappointed in not being able to secure one from the previous consignment have another opportunity of selecting an individual costume—one of this season's London productions.

LADIES' COATS

We are opening more new arrivals in this section, and shall welcome your early inspection.

Mail Orders receive very prompt attention.

CAMPBELL'S

31 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

C. 930

CANTON BAZAAR

100 GOVERNMENT ST.
All kinds of Fancy Goods in Silks, Linens, Drawnwork, etc.
Large consignment of new goods in China Ware, Novelties, etc., just arrived.
Call and inspect our new and up-to-date stock.

FLEMING BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND KODAK AGENTS
We make a specialty of enlarging photos of every description and finishing for amateurs. Blue prints and plans copied. Views and Photo Supplies at
50 1/2 Gov't St, Over Sommers' Store

Show Cases

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

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Phone 1165. 131-133 Johnson St.

WHEN DRINKING "COFFEE"
DRINK THE BEST

CROWN COFFEE

Is a pure blend of the finest Java and Mocha and is healthy and stimulating beverage.

Sold by all grocers
1 and 2 lb. tins

SEE OUR
LARGE
ASSORTMENT
—OF—
SPRING
TWEEDS

FOR STYLE AND APPEARANCE THEY CANNOT BE SURPASSED. Remember, we are removing to 31 Fort street, opposite, about April 1.

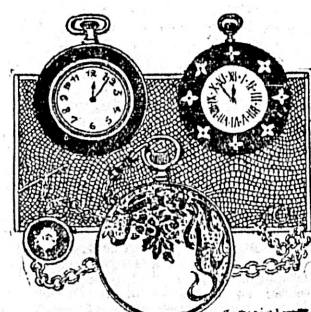
PEDEN'S

Merchant Tailor
36 FORT ST.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels, you'll like it.

Use telephone to Seattle

RELIABLE WATCHES



In these days of railway trains and electric street cars, a good Watch is a necessity for everyone. We have them in stock at prices to suit all purses, and every watch guaranteed.

Nickel Watches from \$2.50
Gun Metal Watches from 5.00
Silver Watches from 5.00
Gold-filled Watches from 15.00
Solid Gold Watches from 20.00
We have also some very pretty Chatelaine Watches from \$10.00 to \$20.00 each, any one of which would make a suitable present for a lady.

C. E. Redfern,

43 GOVERNMENT ST.

P. O. Box 93

Telephone 118.

IN THE
ALUMINUM TONE ARM
COLUMBIA
GRAPHOPHONE

MODEL OF 1906.

The Perfect Talking Machine

HAS COME

COMPACT and ATTRACTIVE in APPEARANCE; PURE, MELLOW and NATURAL in Tone—it charms the most critical.
Prices, \$15.00 to \$110.00 on Easy Terms.

FLETCHER BROS.

Sole Agents for B. C. and Y. T.
93 GOVERNMENT ST.

Elite Millinery Store

43 FORT STREET

The Latest Gage Hats.

Just opened up. Call and inspect them.

Chew Yuen & Co.

25 STORE STREET.

All kinds of Hand Made and Water Proof Shoes Made to Order. Shoe Repairing Neatly Done. Prices Moderate.

PACIFIC WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO.

OFFICE, 9 VIEW STREET.
Theatre Buildings.
Reduced rates, Seattle and Port Townsend 25c.—quick and accurate service. Call B. C. Messenger Co. for boy. Phone No. 400.

RAGS WANTED

AT THE

COLONIST OFFICE

REAL HAIR SWITCHES

in all COLORS and Sizes

—AT—

Mrs. C. Kosche's
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
55 Douglas Street.

Use telephone to Nanaimo

A SNAP

TO LET—restaurant; first class, central location; fully equipped with new furniture, which can be purchased at a bargain. Apply
A. W. BRIDGMAN,
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MALTHOID
ROOFING

Manufactured By

THE Paraffine Paint Co.
MAKERS OF SATISFACTORY ROOFING

For, sheds, barns, factories, flat or pitched roofs.
Send for samples and price lists.

R. ANGUS

51 Wharf Street, Victoria

Dr. Garesche removed to 118 Yates St.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

THE EXCITEMENT
OF THE HOUR
MORRIS' ROCK GUESSING CONTEST

Every purchase of 25 cents and upwards entitles the purchaser to a guess at the weight of rock shown in window.

lbs.	ozs.	grs.
Name		
Address		

REWARDS
Nearest \$75.00
Next 50.00
Next 25.00
Next Musical Figure
Next 100 Cigars
Next 5 lbs. Tobacco

Should two or more guesses tie for any reward the amount of that reward will be divided

CONTEST CLOSES MAY 27, 1906

E.A. MORRIS, Leading Tobacconist, GOVERNMENT ST.

A LADY MAKES POULTRY PAY

The Scene of Success Is Intelligent Study of Methods—Expert Advice on Outdoor Brooding
Written For the Sunday Colonist by H. F. Pullen.

It has been often asked if raising cows is a suitable occupation for a woman. A question that is more to the point is: Can a woman make a financial success of the poultry business, and is it an occupation that is likely to prove interesting to anyone who looks below the surface and wants to do something more than ordinary routine work?

Miss Alice Turner of Cadboro Bay road commenced keeping chickens in a small way four years ago just for a pastime and found it so extremely interesting that she has almost adopted it as a profession. She says that although she has kept account of all expenses and receipts she has not balanced her books at the end of the year, but is quite sure the chickens pay her well. She has made a thorough study of the best conditions under which to keep them and the best kind to keep and therefore may be considered an authority on the subject.

The one thing she tries to impress on all she meets, that it is absolutely necessary to learn all the details of the business if you would not make a failure of it. She advises the beginner to start in a small way and learn all he can before investing much. Many people have bought large incubators, and all the paraphernalia of the henery only to fail miserably through lack of experience. Incubators and brooders are difficult to manage successfully unless one has had some experience, but it does not take long to learn if one is interested.

Miss Turner advises anyone intending to go into chicken raising commercially either to take a course of instruction or live for some time with a practical man and thus learn the business at first hand. A few months thus spent will well repay the time and labor involved. All fanciers have their favorite breeds. Without claiming absolute superiority over all other kinds, Miss Turner likes the Black Orpingtons the best because they have a very fine appearance, lay well, are good table birds and mature very quickly. A glance at the breeding pens proved the first statement to be true and the fine round contour of the blacks indicated a table bird of highest quality. There is a great similarity about all the Orpingtons, but the black variety is by far the most beautiful bird.

Barred Rocks were kept by this fancier some time ago but were not satisfactory. This she ascribed rather to the fact that she was unfortunate in choosing a poor strain, than in the general undesirability of the breed. There is no doubt that the Rock is a splendid bird and the best laying strains are among the most useful all round hens. Some people prefer the non-sitting hens but Miss Turner thinks they take long to reach the peak of the egg for the loss of time in brooding.

Almost every fancier has his or her own method of feeding. Miss Turner's method is rather unique. Every morning the hens are fed in their pens with a few handfuls of grain which is strewn on the floor among the straw. The object of this is to give them an opportunity to warm themselves in the straw. At ten o'clock they are given a cool mash composed of a mixture of bran, shorts, ground oats and dried beef scrap. This is mixed quite crumbly, never soft, and is fed in troughs. Twice a week during the winter there is mixed with this a small quantity of bone meal and condition powder. The feed of mash is never a heavy one and is given chiefly for the purpose of feeding the beef scrap and condition powder. Too much mash makes the chickens lazy.

In the evening a heavy feed of grain is given in order that the hens crops may be full when they go to roost. This may be full when they go to roost. This or oats, and when the weather is fine is

The Value of Charcoal

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose. Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply a substance that cleanses the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous foods. Charcoal effectively clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of carthar.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal is that sold under the name of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges, which are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from indigestion and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat. I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

PATERSON'S
FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

given out of doors. The time of feeding varies with the season of the year. In winter it will, of course, be several hours earlier than in the summer. Every day a small portion of the pen is dug to encourage them to scratch, and they are supplied with all the vegetable food they will eat. Corn is never fed except during very cold weather. The usual supply of broken shell and grit is kept where the hens can get at it at any time.

Every house is provided with a good wooden floor on which is scattered several inches of earth for dusting and scratching, dropping boards beneath the perches keep the floor from getting filthy and the good supply of dusting material gives the hens an opportunity to keep themselves clean. On top of the earth clean straw is littered.

Both pens and houses are large, yet only seven hens and a cockerel are kept in each. An exception might be made with the lighter kinds of birds but even with these Miss Turner sticks to her rule of seven hens to a pen. Ten may not be too many, but she prefers seven. In the matter of raising brooder chicks without a brooder house Miss Turner says: "There is so much written about incubator chicks and up-to-date brooder houses, that I think a little might be said to help those who have not the appliances, but want to raise early chicks. In out-of-door brooders there is one thing that cannot surely be economized in, and that is the incubator. One should begin with a standard incubator and follow directions carefully. When the hatch seems well over take the egg tray and all shells and leave the chicks in the machine, lowering the temperature gradually till it is about ninety degrees or even less, and leaving the door very slightly open that they may get used to the outer air. If the machine is in a light place cover the front and keep them in semi-darkness. Then they will sit quietly down without crowding, and get strong."

"Meantime have the brooder in place with sand on the floor of it, and for the first day only, a piece of sack (washed and clean) laid over it. They will find their feet and run about under the sack at the very first. After the first day put a good layer of chaff over the sand. It is the softest and nicest thing for them to sleep on. Have the lamp going and the brooder thoroughly warm, but if there is a bottom heat be careful to have a thick enough covering of sand to keep it from being too hot."

Now, if at all possible, place the brooder in a warm room for the first week or more, if convenient. Have in front of it at the same level a platform of very light wood, say five feet long by three broad, and six or eight inches high, with the sides and end closed. For this make a cover in two sections of 12 inch wire netting tacked to a lat frame. The whole thing should be as light as possible so as to be easily handled. Sprinkle beach sand, warmed and dried in the oven, all over the platform, and place two or three saucers with inverted cups in them to hold the water. This done, all is ready for the occupants.

"When the chicks appear quite strong and inclined to move about they can be removed to the brooder. Have a very warm lined basket, well heated, and with warm flannel on the bottom. Open the door and take the chicks that come running to you. They will all be strong and ready for the move. If any seem later hatched, leave them a little longer, and if there are any cripples or any really weak ones, as there nearly always are at least one or two, take my advice and kill them at once. It will save you much trouble and anxiety. Start out with your brood or brooders full of fine, strong, happy little chicks that will be a pleasure to you all through, and do not let some pitiful little objects spoil your satisfaction every time you look at them."

"Get the chicks gently in the brooder under the cover, and let them take their own time to come out. Presently you will hear whittling, and first one, then another will run out on to the platform and begin to pick until soon the whole platform will be full of the downy beautiful little things. It is money well spent to buy some grit for these babies and sprinkle it on the sand. Do not feed them but let them spend the day on the sand, and taking a drink if they like it. In the evening a little coarse oatmeal and bread crumbs do nicely for their supper."

"The first night is rather an anxious time and one looks often to see that the chicks are not crowded because cold, and at the same time not too hot. Great care must be taken not to overheat them, yet if they crowd in the first few days it is fatal. The soft little bodies cannot stand crushing. They get hurt internally and die. It is worth while watching them well the first few nights—watching them both late and early. Experience soon teaches—when they are comfortable, and if one understands, it is possible to brood even a hundred together for about a week. If doubtful it is better to have only fifty in a brood."

"The first meal next morning will find them hungry and eager. Bread crumbs, all dry, coarse oatmeal, millet, etc., all dry. Also after the first day or two give them plenty of green food, tender grass, or dandelion, cut fine with the scissors, and a little well-boiled meat, minced fine, or else plenty of sweet milk to drink—either will do—always, of course, taking care that there is plenty of grit. It is well to give some of the food too, now and then."

"After the first day or two I sprinkle clover chaff which can be got in some stable loft over their platform, and they scratch in this from morn till night, and get so busy and strong. I give the food, mixed with cut grass, in little troughs made of laths, as soon as they are able to eat out of them."

"If the brooding is carefully done and the chicks strong at first you should not lose a single one."

"The little platform is only sufficient for a very few days. If the floor of the room they are in can be used that is just the thing for the next step. Spread a good supply of sand and chaff as that, and set a little runway down from the platform. Just see how they fly up and down fluttering their wings and fairly dancing with delight. You cannot imagine more pretty playthings than

they are; so tame, so fearless, running to you every time you enter the room. This arrangement will put them over another week or two if the weather is cold. Only as they grow older care must be taken that there are not too many in one brooder at night. After the first week I find it as convenient as any other plan, just to have a second brooder in the same room. Light the lamp towards evening, and when bed time comes for the little birds, I put as many as I think into it till the morning, when they can join their fellows on the floor, using one brooder to run into during the day. If the room is nice and warm in the day time I keep very little heat in the brooder, almost none, in fact; but instead, open it up to the air, cleaning it out, and putting fresh chaff every night or two."

"Now comes the next step, and our sturdy little birds are to try life out of doors. A day is sure to come, bright and warm, when the room indoors seems not to satisfy one any longer. The outdoor brooders are got ready. Clean sand and chaff is scattered under the cover, the lamp lighted just to make the broode quite dry, and slightly warm, although, more heat will be required as evening comes on. It is necessary, until the chicks are quite at home in their quarters, to put little enclosures in front of the brooders with a runway from the same down to them. These may be one board high and six or more feet long, covered with poultry netting, inch mesh, nailed on to light frames of wood, and made in two sections, for convenience in lifting. Thirty-five or forty birds to a brooder is the very most that should be allowed at this stage, and less do better. If the ground on which they are put is short grass with some dry earth in one corner, it is about perfect."

"When all is ready, bring out the chicks in a basket, not too many at a time. Their appreciation and delight over the new world they have entered is worth seeing. All the grumbling little chirps you have heard indoors will cease and the most contented little talk is heard instead. They fly about, eating and tearing at the grass eagerly, as if nothing else was ever quite so good. Presently they find the dry earth, and it is at once full of them, dusting themselves just as cleverly as an old hen. It is most amusing to watch them."

"About two water-dishes, very shallow, and with a stone in the middle, to keep the chicks from stepping into them, will do for each yard, and the troughs made of laths may be kept full of cracked corn and wheat. Let them eat all they want; they won't overdo it as long as they have plenty of grit to go with it, and they will make very rapid growth. Meat or its equivalent, milk, is a necessity; curd made from sour milk is excellent. So is sweet milk, but be careful to feed either one or the other, not both. In giving sweet milk care must be taken to scald the dishes frequently and not leave it standing in the sun. Sweet milk is valuable when carefully given, but is a source of much trouble otherwise. If milk cannot be had, finely chopped meat should be given at least every other day. It makes a great difference in the size and development of the birds."

"If the day should be cold and windy while they are in the yards an old window and some sacks will cover them well enough. Something like a tent cover to shield the birds would be a great comfort, but I generally trust to the sacks. If they get very wet, change them for dry ones. Sacks will absorb a lot of water and when the sun comes out again they are easily dried."

"When the chicks are thoroughly accustomed to find their way in and out of the brooder I lift one end of the little yard, propping it high enough that they can get under it easily and let them have the run of the whole yard. Then the trouble is pretty well over. Each night after they have come out of doors, the heat in the brooder is lessened, unless the weather is unfavorable, and very soon they need no heat at all. When that time comes they may be moved to a weaning coop, and a week or two later, to a chicken house."

"If the chickens are for breeding stock feed still on dry grain, but if for market, they can be hastened very much by giving soft food."

WONDERS OF A MODERN FACTORY.

Machinery Does the Work of Human Hands and the Perfect Food Is Made in Absolute Cleanliness.

A visit to the greatest modern food factory is a revelation to anyone not familiar with the development of machinery in recent years. Such a visit verifies the claims of the manufacturers of Malta-Vita, that this perfect whole-wheat food is cooked, steamed, mixed, baked and packed in absolute cleanliness.

"Purity" is the watchword of this wonderful establishment. From the time the wheat is received in the factory until the finished product is shipped out to all parts of the world, Malta-Vita is not soiled by human hands. Machinery, clean, shining machinery, conveys the wheat through all the long process, even to the packing and sealing of the air-tight, germ-proof, dirt-proof packages.

After the wheat has been thoroughly cooked and steamed it is mixed with pure barley malt extract and each grain of food is rolled into a wafer-like flake. Then it goes to the great ovens where, under intense heat, it is baked crisp and brown—Malta-Vita, the most delicious, the most healthful food in the world.

Malta-Vita is always ready to eat. No cooking. No inconvenience. You never tasted anything quite so good. Try a bowlful with cream or fruit. To those who have used it and know how delicious and sustaining, Malta-Vita is, a perfect breakfast is next to impossible without it, and it's just as good three times a day. All grocers sell Malta-Vita.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

PATERSON'S
FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

Scalp Specialists

Use and Recommend

Newbro's Herpicide

"I am sending you my photograph to show what Newbro's Herpicide has done for me.
"Since I first tried Herpicide upon my hair I have used it exclusively in giving scalp treatment to others, and I would not think of trying to get along without it."
(Signed) MRS. ANNA CONNER.
2807 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Hundreds of lady scalp specialists and hair dressers use and recommend Newbro's Herpicide, instead of products of their own manufacture upon which a much larger profit could be made. They claim that Herpicide makes friends for them and gives much better satisfaction. Some hair dressers use Herpicide for obstinate cases only, but why not use the best first?
Herpicide is a delightful dressing that can be used when there is no disease of the hair or scalp, and as an actual remedy for dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. It stands in a class singularly its own. Many ladies object to a gummy and sticky hair dressing, or one that is full of sedimentary chemicals intended to dye the hair. The marked preference for a clean and dainty preparation, particularly one that overcomes excessive oiliness and leaves the hair light and fluffy, is reflected in the enormous sale of Newbro's Herpicide. Discriminating ladies become enthusiastic over its refreshing quality and exquisite fragrance. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

At Drug Stores—Send 10 cents in stamps to The Herpicide Co., Dept. N., Windsor, Ont., for a Sample.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY AT

BOWES' PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE

98 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES STREET.



Mrs. Anna Conner.

Scientific Miscellany

At the summer solstice at Paris, the sun descends only eighteen degrees below the horizon, and twilight continues from the setting of the sun in the northwest until its rising in the northeast. At midnight a lunation is several degrees high can be observed in the north. This fact has been photographed by Ponche and Quibser from the top of the Eiffel tower, and it was conclusively proven to be from the sun. Photometric study was urged by the late M. Cornu. A special instrument has now been constructed by M. Touchet, and with this apparatus the varying intensities of the twilight are being accurately measured from the Eiffel tower observatory.

A new artificial granite reported from Freiburg, Baden, is made from chips of granite or marble, or both. These are made into a consistent putty with a suitable proportion of cement, water, coloring matter, and any other desired ingredients, and the mixture is shaped in molds and allowed to set. The blocks are then polished and used for architectural work. The amount of water, on removal they are dried and hardened in a warm and shady place, after which they are polished.

The idea of using chloroform for consumption was suggested to a British physician on noting the temporary improvement in consumptive patients after operations requiring an anesthetic. He has had no opportunity to test the theory fully, but has obtained favorable results in a little experimenting with chloroform as an inhalant. This liquid being very volatile and a germicide, he contends that it should be an ideal drug for destroying bacilli in the lungs.

Capoc, much used in Holland and other European countries, is a product of certain bamboos known in the Dutch Indies as the "false cotton tree." It is a kind of bamboo which has a very thick, fleshy, and succulent fruit, which is found in the capsule of the fruit, where it surrounds and protects the tender pulp. It is not only very light, but it also absorbs scarcely any water, even after being subjected to a great deal of moisture. It is sufficient to support a man of ordinary weight in water. In the English and German navies the material is being used instead of cork for life-saving apparatus, and French surgeons now find that it has advantages as a substitute for wadding or cotton for bandages or compresses. It is suggested that the price, which is now about one shilling per pound, should be reduced to a considerable extent by the cultivation of this variety of bamboo in Eastern colonies.

A toxine of the blood of ovis and allison species, promoting coagulation of poisoned blood, was discovered by M. Moss as long ago as 1880. The toxine has not yet been isolated, but late investigators have found that the coagulating power of the blood for a considerable time in the dark, but that the degree of toxicity varies with the individual and with the season. Like snake venom, the toxine appears to be active while entering the blood, being harmless when swallowed. An anti-toxine can be produced in the blood serum of susceptible animals, and this renders rabbits and goats immune against great doses. The little effect is produced on guinea pigs.

The strength of hair has been found by a human experimenter to vary greatly with color. A single hair has supported 4 ounces, one of very dark brown, 2 1/2 ounces; brown, 3 ounces; but yellow scarcely held up 2 ounces without breaking.

Twice as much heat is generated by X rays in lead as in zinc. The only explanation evident to the discoverer is that certain elements are broken up by these rays, and that the energy liberated from these atoms forms a part of that appearing when the rays are absorbed by matter.

The powers of the stomach have been gauged by the use of a test bottle, fast and the subsequent use of the stomach pump, or less directly by chemical test of the urine. A new method is being tried in Europe by Dr. Schwartz. He administers a large pill of a third or half an ounce of sublimate of blamuth enclosed in a coating of connective tissue from the sheep or ox, and when examination is then made, the rays which have used it are as a dark shadow. At first it appears as a deep black spot. As digestion progresses, however, it disseminates through the stomach, and in health gives a faint shadow of the entire organ in about seven hours. In such disorders as deficiency of acid, pyloric disorder and cancer, the black spot persists 9, 11 or even 20 hours, while in hyperacidity the spot disappears in 2 to 5 hours.

When the glass plate of a photographic negative is scraped free from film and cleaned chemically, nothing remains visible on breathing on the glass the photographic image may be brought out again as a faint gray and white positive. These curious "breath images" were described the other day by Mr. E. J. Bull in a lecture to British photographers. In the discussion that followed, the general opinion seemed to be that the latent image—the undeveloped photograph—is an electro-chemical formation of molecular matter, around which the visible image is subsequently built up by development.

THE TIMBER FIGHT.

Government, and J. S. Emerson Have Not Yet Finished Business.

It seems as if the battle between Mr. J. S. Emerson and the provincial government in regard to the right of the former to export logs is by no means at an end, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. Mr. Emerson is said to have 12,000,000 feet of timber at different points along the northern coast, which was felled before the passing of the Timber Act at the session of the legislature last closed. He estimates that 8,000,000 feet of this is composed of northern cedar, which cannot be sold at a good profit here, though the remainder, which consists of first-class fir logs, can be readily disposed of. According to Mr. Emerson's interpretation of section 2 of the Timber Manufacture Act, it is not retroactive and cannot apply to timber cut before the passage of the bill, and it therefore leaves him at liberty to export his cedar logs, which were cut under land loggers' licenses.

Yesterday Timber Officer Murray, accompanied by Provincial Constables Munro and four others, left for the North on the steamer Chehalis with the evident intention of seizing Mr. Emerson's booms. They will first make for Secret cove and then for Ragged island, where timber booms are usually stored in transit down the coast. A man will also be left at Broughton island. Their seizures will be made on the ground that the owner of the booms is suspected of intending to export them. Mr. Emerson has obtained legal advice, and it is evident that the point of law

Piles Cured Quickly at Home

Without Pain, Cutting or Surgery—Instant Relief.

We Prove It—Sample Package Free

Seven people out of ten are said to have piles. Not one man in a million need have them and we are proving it every day at our own expense. We send a sample package of the wonderful Pyramid Pile Cure to any person absolutely free.

We don't do this as a matter of amusement or philanthropy, but because it is to our interest to do so. We know that the sufferer from piles, tormented and driven almost crazy by this wretched trouble, will find such immediate relief that he will go at once to his drug-gist and buy a box and get well.

We know that we have got the greatest remedy in the world for piles, and we are ready and willing to stand or fall by the verdict of those who make the trial. We have been doing this for some years now and we never yet have had occasion to regret it.

And the remedy at the drug store is just as good as the sample we send out. As, for instance, here is a man who got such immediate relief from the sample that he at once bought a box. Was it just as good? Undoubtedly, since it cured him after all sorts and kinds of things had failed. And it wasn't one of those simple cases of a few years' standing—it had existed 50 years.

Here is a sample of the kind of letters we get every day and we don't have to ask for them:

"Friend, I will write to tell what good your Pyramid Pile Cure has done for me. I used your sample, and it did me so much good I went and got two boxes, and I used one and I am another man altogether. I have no pain, no piles, and I have been troubled with them for over 50 years, and could find no relief till now, thanks to your timely cure. Use my name if it will do you any good. Isaac Smith, Wharton, New York."

Pyramid Pile Cure is for sale at every drug-gist's at 50 cents a box, or, if you would like to try a sample first, you will receive one by return mail by sending your name and address to The Pyramid Drug Company, 2101 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich.

PATERSON'S
FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

THE Hard-to-do-Things

Most things are "hard to do" if you try to do them in the hardest ways--and there's a hard way to do almost everything!

There Are Several Ways to

Find Tenants, Get Servants, Sell Property, Secure Office Help, Look for Work, Rent Furnished Rooms, Dispose of "Old Things," Locate Losers or Finders, Influence Investors.

and there is one way of doing these things which--while, possibly, not "easy"--is, at anyrate, least-hard--the sensible, persistent use of

Want Ad Publicity

YOKOHAMA BAZAAR
152 Government Street
Below Victoria Hotel.
JAPANESE FANCY GOODS
And Notions of All Kinds Always on Hand
A. WANIBEE - Proprietor

ORIENTAL BAZAAR
90 Douglas Street
Between Johnson and Yates Sts.
All Kinds of
JAPANESE FANCY GOODS
Notions, etc., always kept in stock.
A. WANIBEE - Proprietor

HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business. Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

involved will have to be fought out in the courts.

Section 2 of the Timber Act, on which he bases his right to export on account of the absence of any retroactive clause, reads as follows: "All timber cut on ungranted lands of the crown, or on lands of the crown which shall hereafter be granted, shall be used in this province, or be manufactured in this province into sawn lumber, that is to say, into boards, deals, joints, laths, shingles or other sawn lumber."

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Interesting Case Involving Custody of Violet Murray.

An interesting case, involving the custody and guardianship of a child named Violet Murray, aged 6 years, was concluded yesterday before His Honor Magistrate Hall. It appeared from the evidence that the infant was born in the Refuge Home, Victoria (the father not being known and the mother's name not being disclosed), and was adopted by a man named Murray and his wife. The latter having obtained a divorce in Seattle for good causes, the guardianship of the child had fallen into the hands of Mr. Murray, who placed it at different places, under different pretexts, but neglected to pay for its support until it had grown into an attractive and pleasing girl. The evidence of his treatment of the little one is unfit for publication. An order was then made by the court constituting the officers of the society its legal guardians.

Pending the completion of an arrangement for providing a suitable home, the child will remain in charge of the Victoria Children's Aid Society. Mr. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., appeared for the society and Mr. Grant for the man Murray.

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REPORTED FLOATED.

Said That Wreckers Have Raised the Mariechen.

A report was current yesterday that news had reached Seattle to the effect that the wreckers of the British Columbia Salvage company had been successful and had raised the steamer Mariechen. The attempt was to have been made on Thursday, when everything was understood to be in readiness for the floating of the vessel, but no confirmation can be secured here for the reported success of the wreckers. If true, the steamer will be brought to Esquimaux, and the British Columbia Salvage company will receive the sum of \$37,500, a contract was made whereby this amount was to be repaid in the case of success and nothing in case of failure. As the wreck lies in United States waters and there are no wrecking vessels suitable for the work in the waters of the United States, a special permit was received by the British Columbia Salvage company from the Washington government to allow of the steamer Salvor being taken north to engage in the work.

Considerable work will be necessary to the Mariechen when she is brought to Victoria. The vessel will be surveyed and not until then will it be determined how much will be done to the vessel. Local firms will be given opportunity to tender for the work.

CARLOTTA G COX REPORTS 248 SKINS

Reached Clayoquot Yesterday
Morning--Vera and Diana
Also Reported.

TWO BOATS LOST DURING STORM

Bark Antiope of Victoria Has
Been Confiscated by Japan-
ese Prize Court.

Sealing schooner Carlotta G. Cox, Capt. Christian, arrived at Clayoquot yesterday morning with 248 seal skins, valued at \$1,000. In an interview given to the Colonist correspondent at Clayoquot, Capt. Christian stated that he spoke the schooners Vera and Diana, which like the Carlotta G. Cox carry full complements of white seals, on March 20th. The Vera had a catch of 100 skins and the Diana 140. Capt. Christian reports that a storm was encountered by his vessel four days ago and two of his boats were lost as a result of the storm. All are well on board the vessel. The sealers all report seals plentiful this season off the coast and moderate weather a good catch is expected. The catches are considered good at this period. The three schooners with the three other "white schooners" will hunt off the coast until the end of April when the coast season ends and will then proceed to the Copper Island sealing grounds. The other three schooners carrying white crews are the City of San Diego, Casco and Zillah May. The Indian schooners are few this season, not more than seven having come out as a result of the increasing demands of Indian hunters who sought a much higher rate of wages this season.

BRINGING JAPANESE ACTORS

Troupe of Acrobats Coming on the
Steamer Tremont.

Steamer Tremont of the Boston Steamship company, one of the fleet of Victoria-bound Oriental liners, including the Empress of Japan with the Garter mission of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught and suite, on board, the steamer Yangtze of the China Mutual line and other steamers, has on board a troupe of eight noted Japanese acrobats who are booked to New York, having been engaged to perform at the theatre at the United States metropolis. Fred Allen Brant and F. Kilmara have arrived at Seattle from the Atlantic city to meet the troupe.

THE NEW LINE.

The Glenfarg Coming North for a
Return Cargo.

Steamer Glenfarg, one of the steamers chartered for the new line established by a Japanese steamship firm between Japan and South America, coming north to Puget Sound to load cargo for her return voyage to Japan. The British steamer Cambrian King which was operated in the coal trade between British Columbia and San Diego for one or two trips has arrived at Portland from San Francisco to load cargo for Vladivostok. The steamer Pleiades of the Boston Tugboat company which took cargo for the Siberian port from the Sound has reached her destination.

THE MARINE GRAVEYARD

Fifty-four Wrecks During Past Winter
Off New England.

Incident to the Valencia disaster some newspapers have referred to the west coast of Vancouver Island as a marine graveyard. It was stated by the Portland Oregonian that 54 wrecks had occurred from the first days of shipping in this vicinity to date. A despatch from Washington yesterday states that the same number, 54 wrecks occurred during last winter off the coast of New England, involving the loss of 85 lives. Of these wrecks thirty-seven were sailing craft, nine steamships and eight barges. The British flag was carried by twenty-seven, against fifteen of

American register, besides Norwegian, German and Swedish vessels. The worst disaster was the foundering of the steamer British King off Sable Island, on March 11th when eighteen, or possibly twenty-six, lost their lives, several of the crew having converted before the ship sank. In November the Norwegian steamer Turbin struck the rocks off Clark's harbor, N. S., and went down in sight of persons in shore with her crew of four men. In less than a fortnight after the Turbin tragedy the British steamer Lanchester struck the rocks in a heavy storm off Annapolis harbor, Magdalen islands, and twelve of a crew of seventeen perished.

Scarcely a week has passed since without a wreck. Many vessels are now overdue and their fate may not be learned for several weeks.

ANTIOPE CONFISCATED.

Victoria Bark Declared Forfeited by
Japanese Prize Court.

A cablegram received yesterday gives the news that the bark Antiope of Victoria, B. C., registered and owned at this port, has been confiscated together with her cargo by the Japanese prize court which tried the case. Appeals were taken against the seizure of the bark, which was engaged in carrying a cargo of salt to Vladivostok at the mouth of the Amur and was captured last October when the peace negotiations were in progress, the appeal being taken through Ottawa and the Imperial government. Yesterday's cablegram contains the news that the Japanese prize court held that the bark was engaged in carrying contraband of war for the Russian army when seized and declared both ship and cargo forfeit. The Antiope is consequently a total loss and will pass from the list of local shipping to lose her identity as the something-mara. The Antiope sailed from San Francisco on June 21st and was captured near Saghalien.

FREED TODAY.

Saloon Passengers of the Tartar Will
Be Brought From William Head

The saloon passengers of the steamer Tartar, 52 in number, who have been detained at William Head for over a week as a result of the discovery of a smallpox patient in the person of a Chinese cook in the steerage of H. M. S. Tartar on March 8th, while the steamer was en route to Victoria, will be released this afternoon. It is expected that the steamer Princess Beatrice will leave for William Head about four o'clock this afternoon to bring the released passengers, and probably the officers and crew other than the Chinese complement, to Victoria. Both Chinese afflicted with the disease have been attacked only in a mild form and are doing well.

MARINE NOTES.

The Tacoma Ledger of yesterday says: British steamer Selkirk arrived in from the British Columbia side yesterday. The steamer came light but proceeded to the bunkers where she loaded 150 tons of copper ore for the smelter at Ladysmith. The Selkirk left out during the night.

DISCRIMINATING LADIES

Enjoy Using Herpicide on Account of
Its Distinctiveness.

The ladies who have used Newbro's Herpicide speak of it in the highest terms, for its quick effect in cleansing the scalp of dandruff and also for its excellence as a general hair-dressing. It makes the scalp feel fresh and it allays that itching which dandruff will cause. Newbro's Herpicide effectively cures dandruff, as it destroys the germ that causes it. The same germ causes hair to fall out, and later baldness; in killing it, Herpicide stops falling hair and prevents baldness. It is also an ideal hair dressing, for it lends an aristocratic charm to the hair that is quite distinctive. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c, in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

The Grand National Sweep will be drawn for next Thursday. The method of drawing is an exact counterpart of the system adopted by Tattersall's Sweeps in Tasmania. Tattersall's Sweeps are run under permission of the Tasmanian government and are well known throughout the Empire. Subscribers are reminded that but a few days remain in which to procure shares as the list closes Wednesday evening next.

FINEST
BRITISH COLUMBIA
PARIS LUMP SUGAR
BIG TREE BRAND
2 lbs. Net.
Quality and Purity Guaranteed

Sold only in 2-lb. Sealed Packages
ASK YOUR GROCER

BLIGH IS STILL GIVING GOOD BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

Rent cheap, and doing his own work, can easily do so. Everything
in the store is new and up to date.

30 Per Cent. Cheaper Than Any Other Store in the City.

Morris Chairs, Music Cabinets, China Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets, Dressers and Stands, Mattress and Spring, Chiffonieres, Book Cases, Hall Mirrors, Dining Room Chairs, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Buffets, Parlor Tables-Mahogany, Parlor Tables-Oak, Parlor Set covered in the best of silk, Hall Racks, Iron Beds—all different kinds, Ladies' Dressers, Princess Dressers, Baby's High Chairs, Rockers—all kinds, All Leather Chairs made with spring back and arms, Hall Chairs—hand-carved backs.

REMEMBER, BLYGH INVITES YOU TO COME TO HIS STORE, IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS CHEAP.

BLIGH, 15 BROAD STREET
NEXT TO DRIARD HOTEL.

Local News

Spanish Municipal Election.—The report published a few days ago giving the results of voting in the district made it appear that Mr. S. Fairbairn had received six votes, whereas that gentleman received sixteen.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society.—A concert under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis society will take place at Waite hall on Tuesday evening next. A good programme has been arranged for the occasion, and it is requested that there be a full attendance of members.

Will Visit Rockies.—It would appear that the Canadian Rockies are to be visited during the coming season by many distinguished climbers and sportsmen. Count Perrot, cousin of the King of Spain; Col. Haggard, brother of Rider Haggard, the author; and Col. Lumsden, a big game hunter, who saw active service during the South African war, are among those who have signified their intention of visiting the Rockies this season.

Killed by Train.—Thomas P. Roarke, a printer, at one time employed by the Colonist, lost his life yesterday at Buckley, Wash., being struck by a train and instantly killed. News of the tragedy was received yesterday by his father, Mr. Michael Roarke, of 273 Johnson street. The late Mr. Roarke was well known in Victoria, where he was born thirty-eight years ago. The remains will be brought to this city for interment. Mr. W. J. Hanna having telegraphed yesterday to make arrangements for the home-coming of the body.

Successful Play.—Great success attended the production of the play, "Kathleen Mavourneen," at Work Point barracks yesterday evening for the benefit of Father Nicholas and the Roman Catholic church at Esquimalt. Col. English and all the officers were present. The vocal solos by Miss Emma Sedl were particularly enjoyable, as were the piano selections by Mrs. Dugan. Great credit is given Mr. H. Hooley for his efforts in arranging the successful production of this pretty play.

Standard Breed Stallion.—Dr. Richards has purchased the imported standard bred stallion Ironheart, sired by Lockheart, record 2:08½, out of Mora, by Woodford Wilkes, the sire of 41 in the 2:30 list. Lockheart is the sire of 21 in the 2:30 class, and held the world's record for the fastest three heats trotted in a race, and is the fastest sire of the noted sire Nutwood. Ironheart is a grand individual, rising six years, a blood bay with black points, stands 16 hands and weighs 1,125 pounds. He will be used for breeding purposes.

Synod Decided.—"The British Columbia and Alberta synod will be divided into two separate synods," said Rev. Dr. Herdman, of the British Columbia and Alberta synod, to a Toronto reporter. "Alberta has now one hundred congregations and missions and British Columbia has ninety-eight. During this year thirty congregations and missions have been added to the synod. We are making every preparation to meet the influx of immigrants. The present fields are being extended and new missions being laid out." Dr. Herdman did not in the least think that the Americans would predominate, but they would assimilate with the Canadians. They were very helpful, especially in evangelistic and Sunday school work.

And the Pop Popped.—A mixup occurred yesterday between a driver of the tramway company and a driver who had stopped his wagon laden with "pop" at the corner of Fort and Government streets. The pop man got in the way of the tramway-man, who was armed with a pot of grease working at the curve therewith, and there was a wordy war. The squabble resulted in some of the bottles of pop popping, and in the pop man dashing the grease man with the latter's grease, also the dress of a child and the wicker of a baby buggy, both of which came within the sphere of action. The squabble furnished amusement for spectators while it lasted, and doubtless someone will have to furnish a new dress for the child who became involved to the extent of catching the grease on its dress.

Makes a Denial.—"It was nothing but an attempt at yellow journalism, on the part of the Times, to put such words into my mouth as the story given in the Saturday issue when the paper said I was over here in connection with the preparation for the despatch of three or more survey parties to the interior, in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway," said W. C. Mitchell at the Dominion hotel last night. Mr. Mitchell is a well known commercial traveler, and emphatically denied that he was to have charge of or was in any way connected with the survey department of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. He said the afternoon paper to give credence to any report that he was over in Victoria to undertake the preliminary work, or "that his business would occupy several weeks at any rate in maturing" as the Times states.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Annual Meeting at Washington Passes Resolutions.

Washington, March 24.—The executive council of the Federation of Labor today reaffirmed its decision and the decision of the American Federation of Labor relative to political action as follows: "We reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the trade union movement that the working people unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, nationality or politics."

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trades unionists and workmen, regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts nor act as the

Pilant Tools of Corporate Wealth. "That as our efforts are centred against all forms of industrial economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery to the end that the working people may work as a unit at the polls at every election."

It was decided to continue the policy of questioning candidates for office upon questions affecting the interests of labor and the people generally. Treasurer Lennan was authorized to visit Detroit to confer with the presidents of the International Seamen's Union and the International Association of Longshoremen and the representatives of the Pilots' Association, to secure the co-operation of all these in support of the pilots. The council adjourned to meet on June 18.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor today adopted a resolution protesting against the passage of the bill to Abolish Compulsory Pilotage. The council decided to tender the moral and financial support of the federation to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in the maintenance of its contest against the contractors. An effort is to be made by about an investigation of the work of women and children in factories, their hours of labor and other conditions.

In regard to an application of the steamfitters for a charter, it was resolved that as the vote of the convention advising that the charter be issued was not in harmony with the constitution of the federation, the United Association of Plumbers and the National Association of Steamfitters each be invited to select three representatives to meet a like representation of the executive council of the federation, with a view to arranging a plan of amalgamation.

Upon the application of the carpet mechanics for an international charter, it was decided that the charters for local unions be issued by the Federation of Labor, so that the affiliation shall be direct.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

We are taking orders for Mrs. Elizabeth Nuttall Hopkins' Poems "Thoughts in Verse." Sample copy can be seen at the store, price \$1.00 each. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.



Simply dissolve 4 cups of granulated sugar in 2 cups of hot water, stir in one teaspoonful of MAPLEINE and strain through a damp cloth—no cooking. Total cost of 1 quart, 18 cents. Mapleine is sold by grocers, or send 2c stamp for free sample. Address CRESCENT MFG. COMPANY, SEATTLE, U.S.A.

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NEW FIRM OPENS.

R. A. Ogilvie Introduces an Up-to-
Date Hardware Store.

The premises at the corner of Yates and Broad streets formerly occupied by Fred Carme have been entirely remodelled and are now open as an up-to-date hardware store by Mr. R. A. Ogilvie, formerly of Vancouver. He is a man of wide hardware experience and most progressive. Mr. Ogilvie has great confidence in the future of Victoria and of Vancouver island generally. His stock comprises household hardware, builders' supplies, tools, cutlery, etc. Fred Carme have been entirely remodelled and are now open as an up-to-date hardware store by Mr. R. A. Ogilvie, formerly of Vancouver. He is a man of wide hardware experience and most progressive. Mr. Ogilvie has great confidence in the future of Victoria and of Vancouver island generally. His stock comprises household hardware, builders' supplies, tools, cutlery, etc. Fred Carme have been entirely remodelled and are now open as an up-to-date hardware store by Mr. R. A. Ogilvie, formerly of Vancouver. He is a man of wide hardware experience and most progressive. Mr. Ogilvie has great confidence in the future of Victoria and of Vancouver island generally. His stock comprises household hardware, builders' supplies, tools, cutlery, etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER.

Resources Attract the Covetous Eyes
of Outside Capitalists.

British Columbia timber as attracting many Americans, and a large amount of foreign capital is being constantly invested in the industry in this province. Apart from the Coast, where the operations are fairly well known, the forests of the interior are being sought by people both from the South and East. Mr. John R. Booth, one of the largest of the lumbermen on the Ottawa river, has been a man earning desirable limits in the Crow's Nest pass for some time, with a view to acquisition. All the good timber near Fernie was gone over by Mr. T. McDonald, acting for Mr. Booth, and he was assisted by Mr. Thomas Roche.

One of the best indications of the interest of American lumbermen is the purchase by Mr. L. M. Proctor's half interest in the Fernie Lumber company, the price paid being \$37,000. It is said that Mr. McDougall, who owns the other half, is being asked also to sell. The buyer was Mr. James M. W. Hall, of Boston, president of the Macchia Lumber company, of Macchia, Maine. A short time ago Mr. Hall, accompanied by his son, H. B. Hall, his nephew, M. A. Hall, and Mr. A. R. Ames, of Macchia, were in the city, having come to Vancouver after personally looking over the situation in East Kootenay. As a direct result of their visit this purchase has been made.

Michigan lumbermen, comprising E. Bailey, C. Yonkey and Rufus Smith, have secured the fine limits on the shores of Violin lake, about five miles from Rossland. A couple of years ago there were bought by Mr. G. M. Annable, of Moosejaw, and associates, and they have cleared a handsome amount by holding them for that time. The Michigan company will erect a mill at Edmont.

American capitalists are behind the Edmont Lumber company, which has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000 to operate limits on the upper Saskatchewan river, with a mill at Strathcona. Messrs. A. H. Clark, J. A. L. McDougall and H. M. Wilson, of Edmont, are also interested.

More Spotters.—It was reported last night that several private detectives were endeavoring to repeat the activity of last Saturday night and Sunday to secure evidence against houses selling liquor without being licensed and against saloonkeepers selling intoxicants on Sunday.

From the North.—Norman D. Macaulay, formerly of this city, and Pat Keyes arrived at Seattle on Friday by the steamer Santa Clara from Valdez, having broken all records in "mushing" from Fairbanks to Valdez. They were seven days and eight hours on the trail. Both stood the trip well and showed no signs of the long and difficult march which they had accomplished. Macaulay and Keyes are old-timers in

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Alaska, and both have the reputation of having mushed more miles than the average "sourough." In place of using dogs, the men set out from Fairbanks on March 8th with a team of horses. A light sledge, with provisions enough to last two weeks, was carried. The first day more than sixty miles was made, and for the remaining seven days an average of more than fifty miles a day was maintained. The condition of the trail was such as to enable them to make good time, and with the weather they pushed on without stopping.

FOOTBALLERS' CONCERT.

Enjoyable Affair Last Night in Sir
William Wallace Hall.

Although the local footballers did not make a success of their match yesterday, a different tale has to be told of the smoking concert. A large number of tickets had been sold and the Sir William Wallace hall was well filled with supporters of the club. The programme was a very long and varied one, and was thoroughly enjoyed by those in attendance. Cigars galore were supplied. J. G. Brown occupied the chair and filled the position very acceptably.

Among those who contributed to the programme were L. York, who in a solo was heard to good advantage, as was J. L. Gibson. Percy Richardson made a decided hit with a humorous selection specially written for the occasion.

The gem of the evening, however, was the musical selections by the Watson brothers. These two young performers are sons of Chief Watson, and that they have received a careful training was shown by the manner in which they performed. Their work on the mimbaphone was very creditable for children so young.

Sid Thompson and W. J. Brown also contributed comic selections, which were well received. J. H. Rickaby was heard in a recitation, rendered in his usual happy manner.

J. G. Brown and Jesse Longfield were in their usual good style and delighted the audience with their selections.

A break in the programme was made by Mr. Downey, of Montreal, who is at present representing the Canadian Rubber company in this city. He very kindly offered his assistance to entertain the audience. He is a story-teller of no mean ability, and his "various" of last evening were listened to with marked attention.

The programme was brought to a close by singing "God Save the King," after a very happy evening.

Would Metering all New York Solve Water Problem?

BY HENRY BRUER

(New York World)

The chief engineer of the water department of New York city says that the per diem consumption of water in Manhattan and the Bronx in 1905 was, on an average, 390,000,000 gallons, or about 133 gallons each day for each inhabitant of these boroughs. In the same year Brooklyn's daily consumption of water was 126,120,000 gallons, or, on an average, 91.3 gallons for each man, woman and child. This does not mean that each man, woman and child in Manhattan and the Bronx actually used four barrels of water every day in the year, or that everybody in Brooklyn used, on an average, three barrels a day. It means, only, that this vast quantity of water entered the city's mains from streams, reservoirs and wells.

A large part of this supply is consumed by the various city departments, notably the fire department. The street-cleaning department in flushing asphalt streets no doubt does much to make up the daily total. What portion of the daily supply is used in the parks, public baths and the various departmental offices is not known.

In the report of the department of water supply for the year 1905, the last annual report published by that department, the statement that "the loss due to faulty fixtures and plumbing amounts approximately to thirty gallons per capita per day." In other words, one-fifth of the total supply was wasted in this way.

The bureau of city betterment of the citizens' union took up this question early in February and brought this statement to public attention, together with other information concerning the

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...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

opinions of engineers on the question of waste in New York city. The bureau also gathered information concerning the methods employed to prevent waste in other American cities.

The commission of water supply is authorized by the charter to install meters, of a pattern and price to be determined by the board of aldermen, in all houses or buildings where water is used for business purposes. He may install meters, at his discretion, in any or all classes of buildings if the board of aldermen gives him authority. The board of aldermen, however, fixes the water rates, both for frontage assessment and measured quantities.

The charge for water measured by meter has been fixed at 10 cents per 100 cubic feet or 625 gallons. This charge is nearly twice as great as the average charge for unmetered water and is considered too high. Ever since his discretionary power, the commissioner has metered about 20 per cent. of the taps in Manhattan. These metered taps now pay more than one-half of the total revenue.

Under these circumstances the introduction of meters is generally opposed in New York city as likely to increase the cost of water to the small consumer. In this connection it is interesting to know that in the city of Cleveland, where the gradual introduction of meters during the past five years has resulted in a reduction of the daily per capita consumption from 172 gallons in 1901 to 133 gallons in 1905, with about 30 per cent. of the taps still to be metered, that over 90 per cent. of the 40,000 residents having meters are saving money thereby. In Cleveland the charge for water is 5 1/3 cents for 1,000 gallons. Each consumer is charged a minimum semi-annual rate, in the case of residences, of \$1.25 or \$2.50, depending on the frontage rate, and up to the amount purchasable for these sums water must be paid for whether its actual use is indicated by the meter or not.

It is a fairly safe assertion to make that few persons actually use on the average of four barrels of water a day. Engineers consider an allowance of 10 gallons to each person sufficient for all purposes. Indeed, this allowance exceeds the actual consumption for all purposes, in the city of Milwaukee, where is about 80 gallons, with 90 per cent. of the taps metered.

It is reasonable to demand that water shall be abundant as long as there is an abundance of water available. But when there are limits to the supply, or when the supply can be increased only at enormous expense, it would appear reasonable to demand that the use of water be restricted to actual needs. No one is benefited by the waste of water, and the prevention of waste will hardly work hardship. Few reasonable persons will object to paying for the water actually used by them if the rates are fair.

It has long been admitted that when water is used for commercial purposes, the actual quantity used should be paid for. To determine the quantity a meter is required. But it is left to the discretion of the commissioner to determine where meters shall be placed. It now appears that this discretionary power has been the cause of unjust discrimination in the placing of meters, and given rise to opportunities for favoritism. It appears, however, to be the purpose of the present administration to measure all water used for commercial purposes, and to charge for water so used at the measured rates.

Opinion is strongly divided in New York as to whether the metering of domestic taps would be just and advantageous to the people. The water department hopes to make an actual test of the effect of meters upon waste in several selected districts in various parts of the city. In no other way can it be determined whether a universal installation of meters in New York would be advantageous.

PERSONAL

Sinclair Herd has so far recovered from the effects of a recent operation at the Jubilee hospital as to be able to return home.

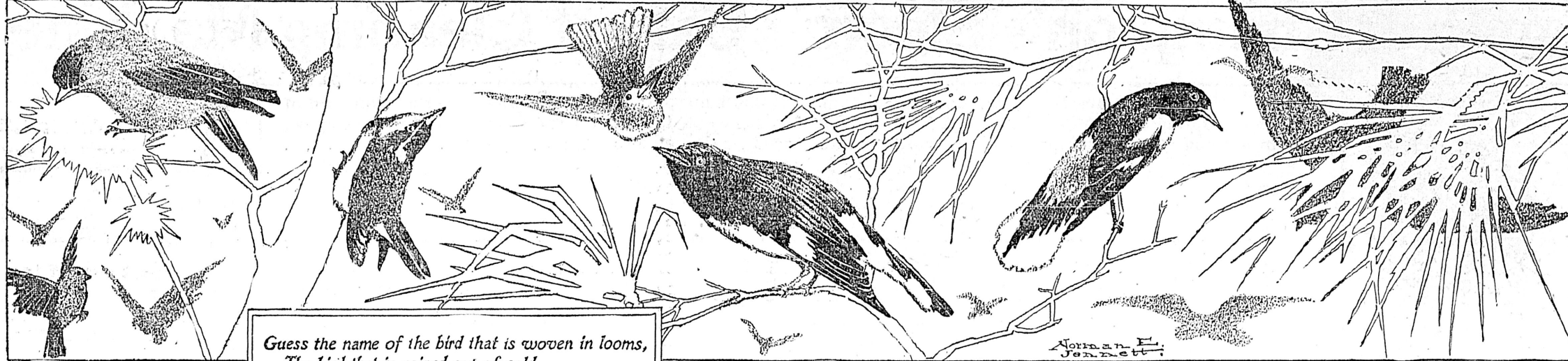
The wedding took place at Tacoma last Monday evening of Miss Emily G. Bailey of Vancouver, and Mr. O. W. Morrill of Tacoma. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. A. George.

W. A. Frank and wife of Spokane are registered at the Driard hotel. Alex. Calder, wife and daughter of Winnipeg are among the guests staying at the Dominion.

A. J. Helgeson, R. C., who is now permanently located in Vancouver is spending the Sunday in Victoria. He will return to the Terminal city tomorrow.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

GUESS THE NAMES OF THE PUZZLING BIRDS



Guess the name of the bird that is woven in looms,
The bird that is coined out of gold,
The bird that is flown at the end of a string,
The bird that is useless when cold,
The bird that is wise and can see in the dark,
The bird that is fastened with spikes,
The bird that is honored on Thanksgiving Day,
The bird that the President likes.

These birds are very puzzling, but if you really try hard you will be able to guess the name of the bird described by the verse. The first bird, the one that is "woven in looms," is Duck. The other birds are equally well known.

HOW BASEBALLS ARE MADE.

There isn't a boy in the country who would not like to know exactly how a baseball is made, and this short article is written to tell him.

The centre of the ball is a globe of India rubber about an inch in diameter. Around this are wound a few layers of coarse twine; then the ball goes to the winding machines, which wind on thick four-ply blue yarn. At frequent intervals the ball is soaked in a cement solution and set aside to dry, the cement serving to preserve the shape and to make it firm. In the course of winding the ball goes

through many different hands. Each workman tests it for size and weight before passing it along. The machines insure tight and even winding, and there are different machines for different sizes of yarn. These machines are operated in secret in a locked room.

After the ball has been wound to the right size with blue and white yarn and dipped into the cement solution it is finally wound with finer yarn. Thus the firm, rough centre is overlaid with finer and finer material until the ball is smooth and perfect and ready for the cover.

For the cover the best horsehide is used. The pieces are cut by hand and dampened and stretched. The ball is put into clamps and the cover is sewed with cotton thread, which has greater frictional strength than linen or silk. Each ball is sewed by hand and then put into a machine, which irons down the seams. Then another machine polishes it. After that it is stamped and wrapped in tissue paper and tinfoil, ready for market.

A ball weighs just five ounces, and is nine inches in circumference. In the course of construction it is weighed and measured five times.

What a long process that seems to your father, perhaps, who when he was a boy

made his own ball out of yarn from an old stocking and sewed on the buckskin cover with his own hands.

THE FLOWERS ARE AWAKE.

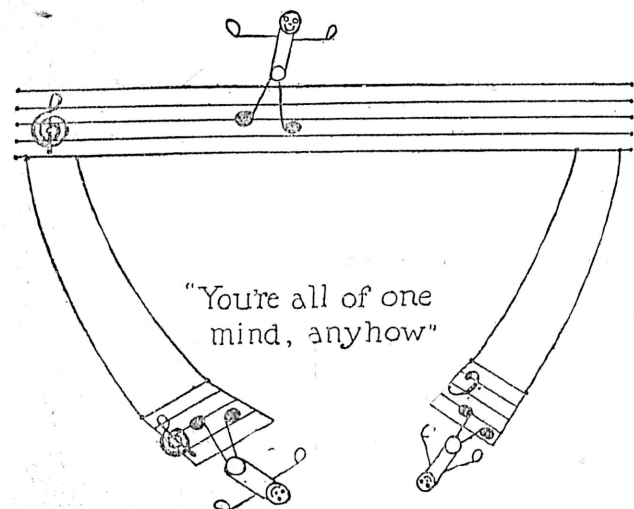
The bright sun kissed the flower beds, And up popped lots of sleepy heads. "It can't be time to get up yet; This isn't all the sleep we'll get," They all protested in a pet.

They felt the soft south wind's caress, And all the vernal gentleness, Then pushed their dull old blankets down, Threw off their wintry covers brown, And donned a lovely springtime gown.



BY ALICE LATIMER.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON PAGE had gotten up particularly early that morning. It was his mamma's birthday and he was very anxious to get some time all to himself to go down town to buy her a birthday present. There was a lot of money in Tommy's iron bank and he was sure that if he could only get it and go down town by himself he would be able to get something very attractive. There was time enough to go before school if he got out of practising his piano lesson.



That was why Tommy had gotten up so early. He knew that if Aunt Alice saw him he never would be able to get away without practising that piano lesson. Tommy would have liked Aunt Alice to help him out in his shopping, but he had rather neglected his piano practice for some time and Aunt Alice was so discouraged with his lack of practice that Tommy disliked the idea of asking any favor of her.

"What shall I get?" muttered Tommy, pausing in the midst of pulling on his stockings to consider. "It's very hard choosing for a lady." He gazed abstractedly at the rays of sunlight falling through the lace curtains and stopped pulling on his stockings for a moment, while he tried to find out about the peculiar effect the sunlight was having on his eyelashes. It seemed to be tangling them up in a most peculiar fashion. He tried hard to untangle them, but the effort made him very weary.

"I wonder," he murmured drowsily, "if she would care for a fishing pole." Then he stopped abruptly, while his face grew very red. He was overcome with confusion. "It could be strictly a lady's fishing pole," he added hastily.

bars, placed at equal distances apart. One trapeze was marked with a large sign that looked not unlike the capital letter 'S' when it is written. The other bore a sign like a big 'C'. Both of these trapezes hung from a higher trapeze, which was stationary and which also had five bars at equal distances from each other. This central trapeze was also marked with an iron sign that looked like a capital writing 'S'.

"Oh," cried Tommy gleefully, "why, I believe Abe is going to pay me a visit!" Before he had finished speaking the music rack gymnast came sliding down to the queer gymnastic apparatus on a big ray of sunlight that came from the window. The little man kissed his hand to Tommy and bowed low. He was followed by his two friends, and all three were dressed alike in their tight-fitting suits of black jersey and white waistcoats. The little men all smiled and bowed to Tommy and then leaped up into the air and came down, all on one foot, on the gymnastic apparatus as if to signify they were ready for business.

"I was just saying," explained Tommy, "when you came in that perhaps mother

would like cologne or a frying pan for her birthday."

He looked at the gymnasts hopefully as he said this, for somehow he expected them to help him out.

Nevertheless, he was very much surprised when, with a look of disdain in his direction, the three gymnasts with one accord leaped into the air, one coming down and landing dangerously near the bottom bar of one flying trapeze, one catching the other flying trapeze at the risk of his life and the third remaining up on the top trapeze, where he took up a position of perfect ease.

The little man on the left hand trapeze had one foot wound around the middle ring and one resting easily in the space next to the bottom. Abe occupied the same position on the middle trapeze and the third gymnast, on the right hand trapeze, had one foot wound around the bar next to the bottom and the other resting in the very bottom space.

Tommy looked at them steadily in an endeavor to find out what they really meant. "Oh," he said at last, with rather an injured expression of countenance, "you're all of one mind anyhow. You needn't be so scornful, Abe, you and your friends. I don't think the things I mentioned are so bad as all that."

But in spite of Tommy's remonstrance Abe and his friends still remained in the dangerous position into which they had first fallen and refused to change their minds about it the least little bit.

"I suppose," said Tommy, still somewhat reproachfully, "that you are like Aunt Alice and want me to do my music lessons perfectly instead of giving mamma any other present. Aunt Alice always says that mamma would be better pleased for me to do my lessons right than with any gift I might get for her."

The three gymnasts looked decidedly bored at Tommy's suggestion and shook their heads in an emphatic negative.

"Well, I'm glad it isn't that," said Tommy, greatly relieved, "for I do think that is awfully stupid."

The three gymnasts nodded comfortably, as if they agreed with every word Tommy said.

"Perhaps," their host suggested, after thinking very hard for such a long time that one of the gymnasts went sound asleep on top of the bar and even Abe yawned a little, "perhaps she would like a bunch of pink roses, for her hat. Aunt Marcella Mowbray has a bunch of very pink roses in her hat, and mother admired them very much after Aunt Marcella had gone the other day. I never got any hat roses, but I suppose I could get them down town. I do believe," continued Tommy, looking at the gymnasts anxiously, "that a bunch of hat roses would be the very thing."

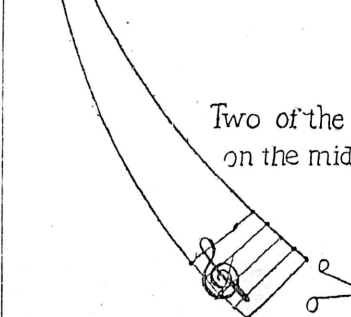
The gymnasts jumped into the air without a moment's pause as soon as Tommy finished speaking, and came down in a twinkling, clapping their feet together and looking at Tommy significantly.

For the first time since they had arrived two of the gymnasts came down on the same trapeze, while the other little man leaped madly to and fro from one of the flying trapezes to the other, without pausing a moment on either.

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Two of the gymnasts on the middle Trapeze



After looking at them a moment Tommy decided that this third gymnast meant nothing at all, but was merely enjoying himself for the time being. The other two gymnasts were both posed on the stationary trapeze from which the flying trapezes hung. Abe stood first in line with one foot resting on the very bottom space and the

Cut out the two moons and fasten the smaller one to the bottom one by a thread sewed directly through the centres. You may then turn the top piece around and around and Mr. Moon will have a new expression for every hour of the clock.

It's your turn to think of something."

The gymnasts evidently felt themselves capable of the responsibility, for, laughing heartily at Tommy's gloomy looks, they jumped up, turned a number of surprising somersaults and came down, each on a separate trapeze.

One of the gymnasts swung himself gayly on to the left hand trapeze—most precariously, it seemed to Tommy, for his whole weight hung on one foot, which rested in the second space from the bottom. Abe himself had struck a most remarkable posture on the middle trapeze, for one foot stuck out in the rear and wound itself around the middle bar; the other foot rested in the top space. One hand reached down to the space next to the bottom, and the other hand grasped the bar next to the top.

The third gymnast, who had jumped on to the remaining trapeze, swung to and fro with careless ease, one foot wound around the bar next to the bottom, the other foot in the space below that, and steadying himself easily by a hand in the top space.

Tommy looked at them all three in turn. Then he laughed aloud in his delight. "Just the very thing!" he shouted, "and I know she wants one, for Aunt Marcella has one and so has Aunt Alice. Oh, Abe, it's bully of you to have thought of it! It's just the very thing!"

Tommy had a vision of Abe and the other gymnasts clapping their hands in delight and doing a Highland fling on the very top bar of the trapeze. Then the sunlight seemed to be getting mixed up with his eyelashes again and he felt very sleepy.

"Oh, Tommy," said a voice in his ear, "you must have fallen asleep while you were getting dressed."

Tommy looked up confusedly and saw his Aunt Alice bending over him.

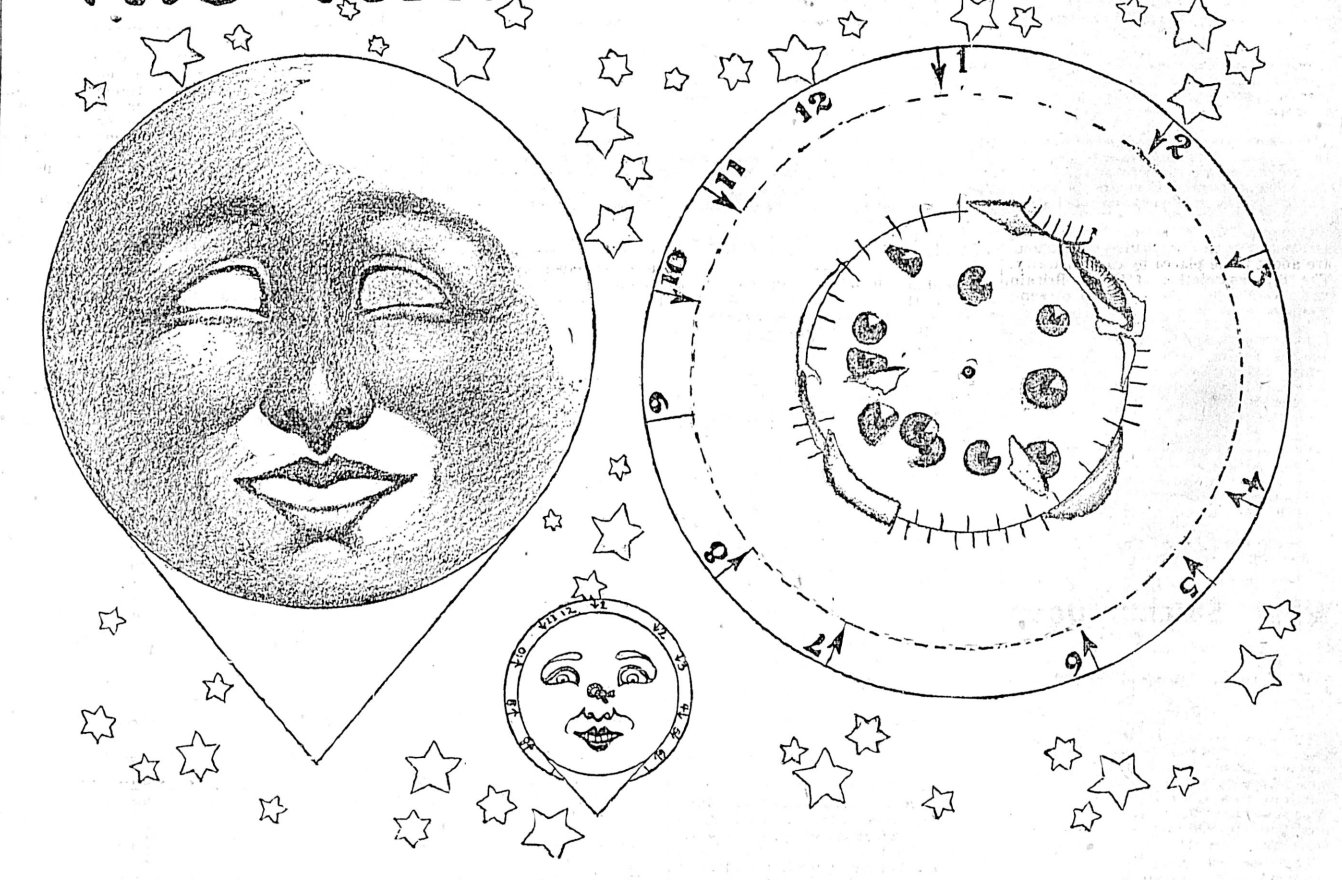
"You know," she said, "it's your mother's birthday to-day, and if you'll hurry and get dressed I'll go down town with you before school to help you buy her present. Have you thought what to get her?"

"Yes'm," said Tommy, "a head bag."

"Why," said Aunt Alice, "that is a good thought; it's just the very thing. Tommy, I know she'll like it and she'll be so pleased to think you thought about it yourself."

The gymnasts bowed their heads as if they knew all about the conversation on the subject of Aunt Marcella's pink hat roses.

THE MAN IN THE MOON



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"Only," said Tommy, looking gratefully over at the bar of sunlight where the gymnastic apparatus had been, "Abe really helped me."

But Aunt Alice never knew who "Abe" was. She supposed he must be one of Tommy's playmates, and somehow Tommy never could tell her.

That was why Tommy had gotten up so early. He knew that if Aunt Alice saw him he never would be able to get away without practising that piano lesson. Tommy would have liked Aunt Alice to help him out in his shopping, but he had rather neglected his piano practice for some time and Aunt Alice was so discouraged with his lack of practice that Tommy disliked the idea of asking any favor of her.

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ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S NAME PUZZLE.

Guess the boy that's a garment worn under the coat, — Dickie.
The boy that's the beak of a crow, — Bill.
The boy that's a sailor afloat or ashore, — Jack.
The boy that's a light, loving blow, — Pat.
The boy that's a notch in the blade of a knife, — Nick.
The boy that's a jerk of the head, — Bob.
The boy that's a wooden tub, small at the top, — Kit.
The boy colored light yellow red. — Sandy.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

FORTUNE

TURN, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud;
Turn thy wheel which through sun-
shine, storm and cloud,
Thy wheel and thee we neither
love nor hate.

Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel with smile
or frown;
With that wild wheel we go not up or
down;
Our board is little, but our hearts are
great.

Smile and we smile, the lords of many
lands;
Frown and we smile, the lords of our own
hands;
For man is man and master of his fate.
—Alfred Tennyson.

Three-fourths of the Eastern states
have passed laws against child labor.

Over 90,000 women are engaged in
the lace industry in Russia.

Tramway men of Kiel, Germany were
defeated recently after a short strike.

The bricklayers and masons have over
half a million dollars of accumulated
funds.

Longshore lumbermen's union of
San Francisco will petition congress to
establish a hospital in Alaska.

Boston, Mass., Musicians' union has
decided to erect a building of its own.

The Belfast, Ireland, flax spinning
mills are enjoying a period of unusual
prosperity.

Postoffice clerks at San Francisco
have formed a labor union and are look-
ing for an 8-hour day and a six-day
week.

An unusual occurrence on Grays' harbor
last week was the closing down of the
Lytle shingle mill at Hoquiam on
account of cold weather, the raw wind
from the harbor making it too cold for
the employees to work.

Chicago musicians in houses where
they are on duty at two show perfor-
mances daily will demand an increase
from \$22.50 per week to \$28.

The Sailors' union of the Pacific
celebrated its twenty-first anniversary
at San Francisco on the 6th inst by a
torchlight parade and literary exercises.

Brewery workmen in about forty
breweries of Cincinnati, O., have de-
cided to take nine hours a day and free
beer in preference to eight hours and
no beer.

The first quarter of this year will see
an increase of twenty-five per cent.
in the growth of labor unions in this
country, declares Samuel Gompers, president
of the American Federation of Labor.

Contracts for 80,000 black silk hand-
kerchiefs for use by British bluejackets
are about to be placed by the admiralty.
The Silk association of Great Britain
and Ireland, have been invited to send
samples.

The proposition to return to the cus-
tom of holding annual instead of bi-
ennial conventions was overwhelmingly
defeated by a referendum vote. The
membership of the National Association
of Letter Carriers.

Steps are being taken in Chicago for
the formation of an arbitrary board
of teamsters and team owners, which
will adjust all differences that may
arise in the future.

The cotton millowners of the Mid-
land counties of England have granted

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and
Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to
many of us the early days when our
mothers gave us our daily dose of sul-
phur and molasses every spring and fall.
It was the universal spring and fall
"blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and
mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was
not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy
was crude and unpalatable, and a large
quantity had to be taken to get any
effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial
effects of sulphur in a palatable, con-
centrated form, so that a single grain is
far more effective than a tablespoonful
of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experi-
ment have proven that the best sulphur
for medicinal use is that obtained from
Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in
drug stores under the name of Stuart's
Calcium Waters. They are small choco-
late coated pellets and contain the active
medicinal principles of sulphur in a high-
ly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of
this form of sulphur in restoring and
maintaining bodily vigor and health; sul-
phur acts directly on the liver, and ex-
cretory organs and purifies and enriches
the blood by the prompt elimination of
waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when
they dosed us with sulphur and molas-
ses every spring and fall, but the crudity
and injury of ordinary flowers of sul-
phur were often worse than the dis-
ease, and cannot compare with the mod-
ern concentrated preparations of sulphur
of which Stuart's Calcium Waters is un-
doubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver
and kidney troubles and even constipa-
tion and purify the blood in a way that
often surprises patient and physician
alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting
with sulphur remedies soon found that
the sulphur from Calcium was superior
to any other form, and he says: "For
liver, kidney and blood troubles, and
especially when resulting from constipa-
tion or malaria, I have been surprised at
the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium
Waters. In patients suffering from boils
and pimples, and even deep-seated car-
cinoma, yet I know of nothing so safe and
reliable for constipation, liver and kid-
ney troubles and especially in all forms
of skin diseases as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of
bunches I have repeatedly seen them dry
up and disappear in four or five days,
leaving the skin clear and smooth. Al-
though Stuart's Calcium Waters is a prop-
rietary article and sold by druggists and
for that reason tabooed by many physi-
cians, enthrallments and so-called blood
"purifiers" will find in Stuart's Calcium Wa-
ters, a far safer, more palatable and ef-
fective preparation.

the cotton operatives an increase of
wages amounting to 2-1-2 per cent,
commencing May 1. The increase will
affect 150,000 operatives.

Business Agent Fred W. Lee, of the
Chicago Boot and Shoe Workers' Council,
has issued a directory of dealers, properly
classified, who handle the union stamp shoes. The list
includes the names of 267 dealers.

A complete settlement of labor
troubles in Santa Rosa, Cal., has been
reached. The State Federation of Labor,
in order to prevent a general
strike in the building trades, has ac-
cepted the "open-shop" for six months.

The New York locals of Bricklayers
and Masons, which were suspended in
December, for refusing to do away
with fireproofing clause in their trade
agreements with the Mason Builders' association, have been reinstated by
the national body.

President F. L. Robbins of the Pitts-

It is estimated that its output of
manufactured articles last year aggre-
gated a value of \$1,420,000,000, an
increase of 11 per cent over the pro-
duce of the preceding year.

"The Times," in its financial and
commercial supplement, states that
the Prussian State Railways will short-
ly place orders for 1,000 new loco-
motives. A portion of these to
the number of 540, have already been
contracted for, and are to be delivered
by November 1 next. The total
value of the new locomotives will
amount to about 32,000,000 marks
(\$41,600,000).

A very important meeting of rail-
road men, representing five different
brotherhoods, was held recently at To-
ronto Junction. The brotherhoods
represented were the Order of Rail-
way Trainmen, Brotherhood of Loco-
motive Engineers, Brotherhood of
Locomotive Firemen and Order of
Railway Telegraphers. This is the
first time in the history of the organi-

recently on all the contracts of the
allied iron trades, Iron League and
Employers' association in New York
city, all of which are included in the
National Association of Structural
Steel and Iron Work. It is said that
many of the independent contract-
ors have also joined in the open-shop
movement.

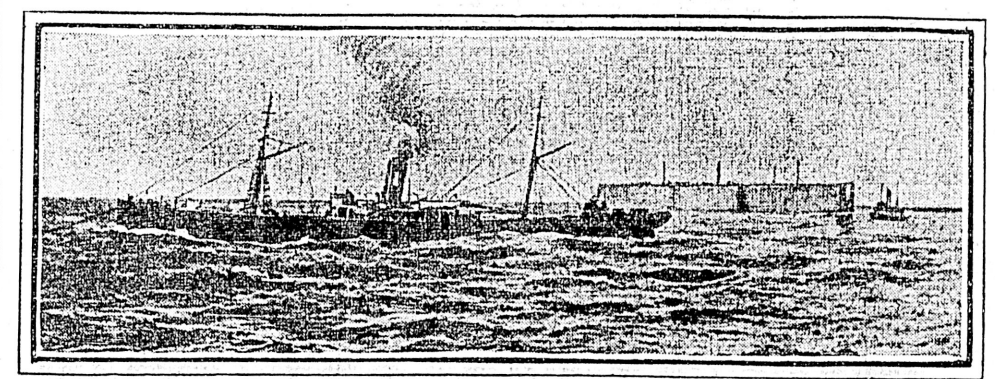
Typographical Union No. 16, of Chi-
cago which has had several recent ex-
periences with the courts, has launched
an anti-injunction league with the
purpose of opening a general fight
against the issuance of restraining
court writs during times of strikes and
other labor troubles. The co-opera-
tion of labor bodies throughout the
country will be asked.

A strike of huge dimensions involv-
ing 70,000 workers and five millions
of capital, is threatened in the Dundee
Scotland jute trade. The operatives
demanded an all-round advance of 5
per cent. on their wages, but the mas-
ters, in conference recently de-
clined to accede to the request, though
some, it is understood, favoured an
increase to the lower paid mill hands.

In certain branches of mechanical
work men are badly needed in
portions of the west. An official of
one of the large railway companies
recently stated to the writer that a
limited number of machinists and
boiler makers were badly needed. Im-
mediately following the recent de-

The Drydock Dewey Towed by Brutus After Storm

After a long drift from her course in heavy gales on the Atlantic, with the
dry dock Dewey is again taken in tow. The little Potomac, in the front of the picture, is getting a first towline
from the dock to the Brutus, replacing the one last parted in the storm.



The Potomac Getting tow Line to the Dry Dock from the Brutus After Having Been
Adrift for Three Days

burg Coal Company, has expressed the
opinion that there will be no strike of
the bituminous miners, and declares
that there may be another conference
before April 1, when differences will
be settled.

An impending strike among book-
binders of Saxony has been postponed.
The efforts of the workmen, however,
to obtain higher wages, have not been
entirely without success, an increase of
from 25 to 50 cents per week having
been granted.

President Roosevelt will be invited
to attend the convention of the Brother-
hood of Locomotive Engineers, of
which he is an honorary member, which
meets in Memphis, Tenn., in May.

Caddie: "Yer ought ter gi' me
morn' a bob now me uncle's a Labour
Hom Pea." Golfer: "Oh! Caddie:
"Yus, and mebbe it'll be us playin'
soon an' yer kids a-caddyin'!"
"Golfing."

The membership of the Associated
Iron Moulders of Scotland has now
reached 7,563, the highest ever at-
tained by this union, which celebrates
its seventy-fifth anniversary on March
16, next.

The directors of the Cuban Central
Railroad having consented to a re-
vision of the wages of its employees
and to double pay on Sundays and
holidays, the strike on that road has
been declared off and traffic has been

zation in Canada that they have held
a joint conference with a view to
improving conditions.

The Atlantic Coast Seamen's union,
in its meeting at headquarters, Bos-
ton, Mass., recently adopted a resolu-
tion urging the passage by congress
of the Couden bill (H. R. 12472), pro-
viding for the better manning of pas-
senger steamers.

Longshoremen in Boston, Mass.,
threaten to strike unless their demands
are conceded by the steamship com-
panies. The longshoremen demand
an increase of 10 cents an hour to 40
cents on all bulk cargo, and 5 cents
an hour for additional overtime. The
longshoremen in Boston number 4,000.

In the cannery building at the
Outer wharf there is to be a first class
place for the Chinamen's quarters, and
it is understood that as soon as the
main buildings are finished, cabin-
ing will be built for these employees. It
is estimated that from 150 to 200 men
white and otherwise, will be engaged
during the fishing season.

The Scottish Miners' Federation sec-
retary has written to the secretary of
the Scottish Conciliation Board, mak-
ing an application for an increase in
the wages of the Scottish miners of
12½ per cent. a day. This concerns
the whole of the pit workers north of
the Tweed. The demand equals
sixpence per day on the present wage.

Seamen's Union secured the endorse-

struction of the I. C. R. shops at
Moncton, N. B., it was intimated that
situations could be found for a num-
ber of the employees in the west.
The reply was to the effect that the
men could not be spared and that an
effort would be made to hold them till
the shops could be rebuilt sufficiently
to give them employment once more.
If these conditions exist at the pre-
sent time how much greater will they
be when the boom in railroad con-
struction is well under way?

Mr. Fred Maddison has been for
twenty years a prominent figure in
the trade union world, and among co-
operators in the old coun-
try. Commencing his work-
ing life as a compositor in
Hull, England, he became
president of the local trade council,
and of the Trades Union Congress of
1886. In 1893 he was invited, but de-
clined, to join the Board of Trade
Labour Department. Soon afterwards
he became editor of the organ of the
Society of Railway Servants, but re-
signed after differences with the ex-
ecutive, and was widely known as an
ardent Peace advocate. After sitting
for Brightside (Sheffield) from 1897
to 1906, was unsent in the "khaki"
cry. For the last two years he has
done useful service in the Free Trade
cause as organizing secretary of the
Colden Club. He stood as Liberal
candidate for Barley, and the main
interest of the contest has been his
close contest with the Socialist leader,

Morocco Port Which the Kaiser Covets, His Enemies Assert



Mogador

resumed.
Election for trustees of the Union
Printers' Home, at Colorado Springs,
Col., takes place the last Wednesday
in May, when a vote of all union print-
ers in the United States and Canada
will be taken.

Stone masons of Springfield, O., have
asked for 45 cents an hour for eight
hours. They have been receiving 20
to 24 cents. Bricklayers now get 50
cents an hour, a difference that does
not exist elsewhere in the wages of
these two crafts.

Day laborers in Venezuela are paid
from 50 cents to 80 cents per day; do-
mestic servants, \$3 to \$10 per month,
with board; cooks, \$5 to \$10 per
month, with board; farm laborers,
\$40 to \$50 per month, with board;
hotel waiters, \$8 to \$12 per month,
with board; dry goods clerks, \$20 to
\$60 per month.

Chicago, Ill., is constantly growing
in importance as a manufacturing city.

ment of the Federation to its pend-
ing bill before the Congress, providing
that at least 15 per cent. of the deck
hands employed on passenger boats
shall be selected from the ranks of
competent seamen of at least three
years' experience.

The Cigarmakers' Journal has com-
mended the proposition to form the
strike fund of the Cigarmakers' union
into a loan fund for the purpose of
enabling members of the union to
build homes for themselves or to go
into business. Leading officials of
the union also have approved of the
plan.

The open-shop rule went into effect

Messrs. Yarrow & Co., shipbuilders
and engineers, Poplar, London, Eng.,
have acquired land at Scotscroft near
Glasgow to remove their works when
necessary arrangements can be made.
The reason given by the firm for this
step is that the cost of production in
the north is very much lower than in
London, and, in addition, the meas-
ured mile at the mouth of the Clyde
is far more favourable for testing ves-
sels than any other measured dis-
tance off the shores of the United
Kingdom. The site of their new
works extends to about 12 acres, and
has a river frontage of about 780 feet.
In removing to the Clyde Messrs.
Yarrow intend to continue to devote
themselves to the building of torpedo-
boat destroyers, torpedo boats, Yar-
row water-tube boilers, and vessels of
exceptionally light draught, while they
will also develop the building of small
will also develop by internal combus-
tion engines, a branch of the industry
which they are now beginning.

There are no sailors at Portland,
according to a despatch from that port.

THE NORTH CANADA FUR & TRANSPORTATION CO.

LIMITED

Capital, - - \$150,000
In 15,000 Shares at \$10.00 Each

The Company intends to conduct a general Trading and Transportation business in the Cassiar country and other sections of Northern British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and to engage in a number of other under- takings, power for which has been granted them in their incorporation. New enterprises will be added only as they will be profitable, and operate to the advantage of the Company's system of Transportation and its Stores and Trading Posts. The promoters have business interests in Cassiar that will enable them to guarantee the Company a patronage which alone would justify the venture.

The Resources of Cassiar

are about to be developed. The markets of the world are in need of them, and Capital is being attracted by the op- portunities for profitable investment, via which that extraordinary rich section of British Columbia abounds. Essential to the exploration and development of the Country are adequate facilities for Transportation and the purchase of supplies on the ground.

Those Who Supply This Need Will Acquire a Large Share of the
Vast Wealth That Will Be Produced

This is what the North Canada Fur and Transportation Company intends to accomplish. The confidence of the promoters is justified by the fact that they are able to guarantee it a paying business from the start, and because it will enjoy all advantages arising from beginning operations just on the eve of a period of enormous expansion. The well managed pioneer Trading and Transportation business, operating in a rich country, is always a good money-maker. All other enterprises must pay toll to it, whether they succeed or fail.

Some Part of Every Dollar Invested in Development Must Be Spent
With It and a Large Part of Every Dollar Produced
Must Also Reach Its Treasury

No other kind of investment has so much behind it; no other kind has so many chances for profit. This Company has the whole CASSIAR COUNTRY behind it, and every undertaking inspired by the reputed wealth of that Country will necessarily contribute to its success.

ALL must spend money for supplies and transportation. The purchaser of shares in the N. C. F. & T. Co. acquires AN INTEREST IN EVERY VENTURE in the Country. He stands to win if any mine produces, if any oil field pays, if any fisherman has good luck, if any lumber cap- tain wins. Not only that, he makes money out of their efforts whether successful or not, for in either case they must spend money in what his Company has for sale.

It is not necessary to the success of the Company that Cassiar should prove to be what all reports say it is, viz., a country of great mineral wealth. The truth is that when the fame of the scenic grandeur and the abundant big game of Cassiar goes abroad, the Fur and Trade alone would justify the proposed initial investment. The promoters of the N. C. F. & T. Co. know that the Country is rich in minerals. They know, too, that capital is going in to develop it, and that within a very short time some of the most prosperous mining camps on the Con- tinent will be situated in that country. Already deals have been completed that will result in the operating of properties of great extent and value, and the employment of hundreds of men. Other transactions equally important are pending.

It is plain that the Company will do a large business; that it will be a money-making venture, and that its shares are likely to be, in a very short time, a gilt-edged investment at much above par value.

To those who appreciate these facts, the offer that follows will be very attractive, and they will promptly avail themselves of its benefits. In particular it will appeal to the business men of the Coast Cities, who have seen the trade of the Yukon and of the Upper Country pass out of their reach through lack of proper transportation facilities. They will see the importance of taking prompt measures to prevent similar results in the Cassiar Country, the last of the great sec- tions to be exploited. In order to properly equip the undertaking quickly, it has been decided to offer for public subscription

Five Thousand Shares at Par

This most unusual opportunity for investors is due to the fact that to get the best results it is necessary that the business should be started at once on a large scale.

No investment in British Columbia today has as much to recommend it as has the N. C. F. & T. Co., Ltd. There will be assets to represent every dollar invested, for which reasons every one having money to invest should subscribe for a block of shares. There are but 5,000 offered at par, and those should be taken up in a very short time. Payments may be made 25 per cent. down and the balance in three monthly payments of 25 per cent. each.

Applications for Shares should be made at the office

74 GOVERNMENT STREET

Or addressed to Drawer 620, Victoria, B. C. Prospectuses have been issued, and may be obtained at the Office, or they will be mailed on application.

PATERSON'S
FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

Municipal Notice
Sewer Rental and Sewer
Construction Tax

part of the labor would always be
done by the native Kaffirs, but the
greater proportion of white men to
colored men in South Africa the bet-
ter it would be. The introduction of
the Chinese had made the proportion
of white men to colored men less than
it would otherwise have been. After
all it was the white men who made
the strength of our Empire. New
Zealand, Canada and Australia
would not have Chinamen, and they
had used the strongest language about
the introduction of Chinese into South
Africa."

Secretaries of labor unions will con-
fer a favor upon the labor editor if
they will forward any items of general
interest occurring in their unions to
The Colonist.

The Famous Kootenay Steel Ranges
—best in the market—at Clarke &
Pearson's, Yates street.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with
Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will re-
move the grease with the greatest ease. 36

PATERSON'S
FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

GOOD NEWS ABOUT GOOD COAL

I Sell
the
Celebrated
ROSLYN
COAL

Because I believe it to be the best
Coal in the market. I want to con-
vince you to believe.

PATERSON'S
FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

R. DAVERNE
Sole Agent
Office, 22 Troncy Ave. Tel. 87.

Public notice is hereby given that under
the provisions of "The Sewers By-Law,
1902," the roll for the year 1906 has been
prepared and filed in my office, showing
the owner of lands and real property front-
ing upon each branch, main, or common
sewer or drain laid in the city of Victoria,
and showing the number of feet frontage
of the land of each owner so fronting, and
giving the name and address of each own-
er of this By-Law may, not later than the
1st day of April in each year petition the
Council for an alteration in such roll, and
shall state his grounds for requiring an
alteration."

CHAS. KENT,
Treasurer and Collector.
City Treasurer and Collector's Office,
City Hall, Victoria, B. C. m13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I in-
tend to apply to the Board of Public
Commissioners of the City of Victoria at
its next sitting, for a transfer from my-
self to John Claus Voss of the license to
sell spirits and fermented liquors on the
premises of this By-Law may, not later than the
1st day of April in each year petition the
Council for an alteration in such roll, and
shall state his grounds for requiring an
alteration."

Dated this 24th day of March, 1906.
MARGARET M. MCKEON.

In the Supreme Court of British Colum-
bia. In the matter of the "Quiet-
Titles Act, and in the matter of Lot
781, Victoria City.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles Graham
Wyllie has this day made application to the
Honorable Mr. Justice Irving, pursuant to
the above Act, that his title to the above
lands be judicially investigated, and for
a declaration that he is the legal and
beneficial owner of said land in fee simple;
AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that
the said Honorable Mr. Justice Irving has
decided to grant a declaration of title au-
der the said Act to the said property, and
to sign the same six months after the first
publication of this notice in the British
Columbia Gazette, and Victoria Daily
Times, and Victoria City and News-
papers, unless cause be shown to the con-
trary in the meantime;

NOTICE of intention to show cause
must be filed in the Victoria Registry of
this Court on or before the 10th July,
1906.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1906.
RODWEY & LAWSON,
Of 315, Government Street, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitors for Charles Graham Wyllie.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I in-
tend to apply to the next sitting of the
Licensing Board for a transfer of my
liquor license for the sale of wines and
liquors by retail on the premises known
as the Occidental Hotel, to Elizabeth Gogo.
Dated this 20th day of February, 1906.

By her Attorney in fact,
A. R. WOLFENDEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I in-
tend to apply at the next sitting of the
Licensing Board for a transfer of my
liquor license for the sale of wines and
liquors by retail on the premises known
as the Fountain Saloon, corner Govern-
ment and John Street, to John Foster.
Dated this 10th day of March, 1906.
GEORGE EDWARD SMITH.



Communications Intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

Spring Housecleaning.

ITS in the blood, and it's in the warm spring air, and you can't, you simply cannot escape it!

I have been told that there is no necessity for all this upturning and out pouring of a whole house twice a year. Well, I admit that some of us go at the work a little feverishly, as though in our anxiety to be fresh and clean, we intended to renovate the whole house in one day. This is folly, as we soon learn, though we forget it again by next year.

Now it is a very simple matter to sit in a chair and clean house—on paper; but it is another thing entirely to renovate with a limited purse, and an impossibility to find a newspaper article which meets your exact requirements in all particulars.

Realizing this, I shall try to give just a few hints which may help some woman who is obliged to do her own work, and her own renovating.

In the first place it is well to take one week in which to prepare for housecleaning. Let all the family clothing be washed, ironed and laid away ready for hurried demands. Let the "old clothes" be hunted out, brushed, dusted, and if fit to make over, be ripped apart and tied in parcels. Let trunks and boxes be looked over, and pieces sorted each into their own particular bag. Some save for carpet rags quilt pieces and mending pieces, and every one does, or should have, one bag for soft, warm cotton and linen, and rolls of worn flannel, clean, sterilized, and rolled smoothly in readiness for accidents, burns or sickness. If all these things are gathered up and put into place, much confusion is saved, at the regular cleaning time. Trunks should be wiped out with a cloth wrung from strong ammonia and water. Bureau drawers should be treated the same way, and clothes presses and cupboards should be washed with the same, or hot alum water. Worn, made lighter, all cupboards, closets, bureaus and trunks are put in absolute order first of all.

If pictures are dusted, glasses removed and polished, from such as are glass covered, and frames renovated before the rooms are cleaned, the work of thoroughly dusting pictures, particularly those which have gathered a generous portion between picture and glass, is likely to take up much of the hard work in a well cleaned room. For renovating picture frames: Wash gilt frames with a little flour of sulphur and rain water; rosewood, or other dark wood frames if oiled, and not varnished, rub them with a flannel wet in coal oil. They will look like new. If varnished, coat them with the following furniture polish: Alcohol, eight ounces; raw linseed oil, one ounce; balsam fir, one-half ounce; Acetic ether, one-half ounce. Dissolve the fir in the alcohol, add the others and apply with a soft flannel, rubbing till dry. This polish is also vastly improving to all your polished furniture.

Wall paper may be nicely cleaned by rubbing from top to bottom with dry corn meal and a flannel cloth.

To clean paint, avoid soap if the paint is nice; clear warm water, and a little fine white sand, that is required. For old paint, much sanded, ammonia and water will prove cleansing.

For natural wood, use clear water, or cold tea.

White spots on varnished furniture may be removed with a rag and spirits of camphor.

Benzine will rout moths, but use it where there is no fire. Wash clothes

Gin Pills Help You As Nothing Else Will

ONTARIO PROOF

GIN PILLS cure all Kidney ills from simple backache to diabetes pain in the small of the back and through the hips—swollen feet and hands—burning urine—constant desire to urinate—dizziness—headaches—spots before the eyes—with loss of appetite, sleeplessness and nervousness—disappear under the healing, soothing power of GIN PILLS.

Men and women who have any kidney or bladder trouble are throwing away their one chance of health and happiness by not writing for a free sample.

OWEN SOUND, ONT., March 10th, 1905. Having used a sample box of Gin Pills, and finding them give me great relief, I sent my father-in-law, A. McEldermid, of Keady, a box; he having for years been used up with kidney and bladder trouble, and unable to get relief from the urinary remedies used. The Gin Pills gave him relief before the box was used. He is now entirely cured, and I believe Gin Pills a great cure.

JAMES LODGE.

Do as Mr. Lodge did. Simply write us for a free sample box of GIN PILLS and try them at our expense. If you feel better in every way, and know that GIN PILLS are doing you good, surely you will continue using them until cured. That is why we will send you a free sample box if you write and tell us in what paper you saw this offer.

GIN PILLS are sold by druggists everywhere, 50c a box, or 6 for \$2.50.

THE SOLE DRUG CO. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

preserves which harbor moths, with benzine and water, and sprinkle benzine on the floor. If moths are in your carpets they will also be in the cracks of the floor. Sprinkle the floor well with benzine, or wash it with clear coal oil. Open windows and the moths and the smell will soon be things of the past.

If moths are in the carpet, your work down stairs will be for nothing.

To clean a carpet, after it is beaten and nicely laid down again, have two tubs, one containing clean soap suds, the other luke warm water. You also require a clean flannel cloth and two or three large clean rough towels. Clean the carpet by breadths. Wring the flannel from the suds; rub the carpet hard, as though scrubbing a floor, turning the flannel to present the clean side, and take up all dirt possible. Next rub the spot you have scrubbed dry with one of the towels. Be careful that you do not dry it. Do not put a quantity of water on it in the first place, only wring the flannel clean in the suds, and rub with the clean wet cloth. If the carpet contains much green, or is badly soiled, use in the second water one quart of ox-gall to three quarts of water. This is the water used to wash the carpet in; the hot suds is used only to wash the cleaning cloth in, so that a perfectly clean cloth is dipped into the cleaning fluid each time. This rubbing and cleaning will make your carpet brighter and fresher looking, and will remove a great amount of dirt which could not be beaten out.

Tin pans, sauce pans, bake pans, etc., may be thoroughly cleansed by placing them in the wash boiler and boiling them in strong washing soda. Or prepare the following: One pound sal soda, half a pound of stone lime and five quarts of rain water. Boil and stir and set aside to settle. Pour off the clear fluid and bottle for use. Half a cup of this fluid to a pail of hot water will clean all kitchen utensils thoroughly. This is also used in laundry work to remove stains and bleach clothes. Half a cup added to a boiler of clothes being efficient. Keep away from children, as it is not meant for a drink.

In putting away pipes and stoves rub them well with coal oil to prevent rusting. Or paint with the following varnish: (For iron.) Asphaltum, one pound; lampblack, one-fourth pound; rosin, one-half pound; spirits of turpentine, one quart; linseed oil, just sufficient to rub up the lampblack with before mixing it with the other ingredients. Apply with a brush.

If you are to do your own kalsomining wash smoky ceilings with a strong solution of soda. Fill cracks and broken spots with a cement made of one part of water to one part of silicate of potash mixed with common whiting. Apply with a thin edge knife. In an hour it will have hardened so that you can scrape off all roughness.

To make a good kalsomine, take eight pounds of whiting and one-fourth pound of white glue. Cover glue with cold water over night; in the morning heat gradually until dissolved. Mix whiting with hot water; add the glue and warm water to make the whitewash the consistency of thick cream. A kalsomine brush is finer than a whitewash brush, and does better work.

To remove spatters of paint from windows, apply equal parts of ammonia and turpentine, and wash off with soap suds.

In papering, if your walls are hard finished, apply first a thin solution of white glue, with a whitewash brush.

To make the paste, add one ounce of powdered alum to each pound of sifted flour. Wet the flour in cold water, beating out all lumps, and pour over this boiling water, stirring as you pour. Let stand till cool before using. It will keep for a number of days. Do not light a fire in a newly papered room for two or three days.

The "hickies" given recently by a Vancouver reader for renovating blinds, and making fireplaces bright and new, will be particularly useful at housecleaning time.

Grandma's Callers.

"A Saving Country Mother."—Have you, among your many valuable recipes one for making a polish (paste) for boots and shoes? I find one pot of polish goes a very small way on three pairs of boys' big muddy boots. Have you anything I could boil in a pot, and make about half a pound at a time? I always find your hints so helpful.

Answer.—The following is a quickly made, convenient sort of polish, is preservative, water-excluding, and at the same time gives leather a new look. And it contains no poisons to endanger one in handling. Take, one pound; beeswax, half a pound; cheap grade of castor oil, about four tablespoonsful; lampblack, sufficient to make the paste, inkly black, perhaps ten cents worth. Melt and mix well together. If too solid to please you, add carefully a little more oil. The only use of the oil is to soften the paste so that it may be applied without warming. Rub the shoes well with soft cloth and they take a "new" polish. But if you prefer the sort which comes in round tins, here it is, but be careful no child gets the oil of vitriol. Ivory black, 2 pounds; molasses, 1 pound; sweet oil, 1/2 pound; oil of vitriol, 1/2 pounds. Mix and put in tins.

"Vassar Girls."—Can you tell us how to make chewing gum? Some tell me

that the gum we buy is not clean. Do you think this is so?

Answer.—To make chewing gum, take prepared balsam of tulo, 2 oz. Place it in a bowl and set the bowl in hot water. When the balsam has softened mix into it 1 oz. white sugar and 3 oz. oatmeal (not rolled oats.) Now roll the mixture in fine sugar and form into lumps or sticks ready to pass on to your friends. I do not doubt but that the gum you buy is as clean as that you prepare at home, so far as the ingredients are concerned.

A pleasing variety from the usual dish of preserves or jam at this season of the year, is prepared as follows: Select the smallest oranges, boil them till tender, or until they may be penetrated with a straw. Then cut them in quarters and weigh. To each pound of fruit allow half a pound of sugar, which clarify. Place the cooked fruit in this syrup and let simmer gently till the fruit is clear, then stir into it an ounce or more of dissolved isinglass or gelatine, and let boil for another minute or two. Now place the fruit



Queen Maud of Norway. Photo by Alexander. From Black & White.

Belg Queen of Norway has hues not altogether roseate. If the gossip concerning the troubles of Queen Maud can be credited, accustomed, as a daughter of Queen Victoria, to the courtly manners of English royalty, the Queen of Haakon VII. is having a hard-time to reconcile herself to the uncourtlylike ways of the members of the Norwegian court.

Surrounded from childhood by all the pomp, ceremony and staid behavior which mark British royalty, the free and easy deportment of those who are now about her grates on her idea of the proprieties.

In view of Queen Maud's predicament, the English people are now uttering a fervent wish that Princess Ena, soon to become Queen of Spain, may not meet with similar experiences.

This is scarcely probable, however, as the Norwegian, in feelings and manner are essentially democratic and show their democracy in speech and actions, while in Spain even the lowliest peasant is imbued with a natural courtesy and regard for royalty.

Just now Queen Maud and her husband are having a trying experience, but by their tactful treatment they hope to make courtiers out of the Norwegians and thereby pluck some of the thorns from their royal path.

lordship left the whole of his estate absolutely to his wife. But a document in his own handwriting on three sheets of paper, dated Reascheath Hall, Nantwich, November 9, 1902, was found in a handbag at his office in Jamaica street, London, superseding the prior will.

By this new will, which has been confirmed, the testator left estate to the Merchants' House of Glasgow for the creation of a fund to be known as the Inverclyde Bequest, the income from such fund to be allocated annually to charities or institutions connected with seamen.

Two-fifths of the income realized will be apportioned to seamen's charities in Scotland, one-fifth to Liverpool and Manchester, one-fifth to Belfast, and one-fifth to New York and Boston.

It is expected that these charities will ultimately benefit through the bequests by a capital sum of £300,000.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Tuberose, unlike many bulbous plants, like a great deal of warmth, and should not be put into the ground till April. The tuberose likes a rich soil, and plenty of moisture. It is a slow grower.

To grow fine pansies, sow seeds now in boxes, scatter seeds thinly and cover not more than one-eighth of an inch deep, then press down. Keep moderately moist. When plants are large enough to be handled, pick them out two inches apart, transplanting to other

er boxes. When all fear of frost is passed, plant out of doors, 12 inches apart each way, where they will be sheltered from the noonday sun. The soil can hardly be made too rich and mellow for these plants. Water frequently, and occasionally give liquid manure. Pick freely and leave no dead flowers.

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR

...FOR... EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

BIG PRICE FOR A BULL.

Lord Lovat's Prize Cattle Go to the Argentine.

Some very large prices were obtained for pedigree stock at Macdonald, Fraser Co.'s cattle sale at Perth on Wednesday.

Lord Lovat's first prize-winner Broadhook Champion was sold after a spirited bidding to Mr. Miller for export to Buenos Ayres for 1,500 guineas—a record price for a Shorthorn bull. The chief competition was between Irish and Buenos Ayres buyers. Bulls with a long pedigree are much in request in the Argentine.

Mr. Durno, Westertown, sold a beautiful first prize red bull, Diamond Error, for 700 guineas to the Earl of Moray's representative. One of Lord Lovat's calves was sold for 500 guineas to Mr. McLennan, Buenos Ayres. An unplaced bull from Westertown made 500 guineas, and Lord Lovat's fifth prize bull brought 400 guineas, both going to the Argentine.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES. Mr. Alex. M. Finn, Inkerman, N. B., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for derangements of the kidneys and liver and stomach troubles, and can certify that they did me a good deal of good. I can heartily recommend them to anyone suffering as I did."

MONEY FOR CHARITIES.

A New Will of Lord Inverclyde Has Been Found in a Handbag.

A remarkable discovery has been made in connection with the bequests of the late Baron Inverclyde of Castle Weems, Wemyss Bay, Renfrewshire, who died on October 8, 1905.

By a will dated March 20, 1901, his

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR

...FOR... EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

SHORTEST WILL ON RECORD.

A Dying Man Writes It on An Envelope.

A will written on an envelope was produced in the Probate Court, London, on Thursday.

Mrs. Emily Thorn, the widow, who propounded the testamentary paper, said that her late husband was Mr. Frederick Charles Thorn, and he formerly lived at Streatham, on May 15, 1905, he was taken suddenly ill. The following morning she and her children were standing by the bedside, when he pointed to a mirror and made them understand that he wanted a piece of paper.

They got him an envelope, and he wrote on the back, "All for mother—C. T."

It was usually known as Charlie Thorn. He was too weak to do more than write his initials. He motioned to two of his sons, and murmured "Write," and accordingly they appended their signatures as witnesses. He whispered to his wife, "All for you, all for you."

The president held that the envelope will was duly executed.

ESCAPED AN OPERATION.

"I had itching piles for six years, and the doctors told me there was no cure for me unless an operation. Dr. Chase's Ointment completely cured me in one week. As that was six months ago, and there has been no return of the old trouble, I believe that the cure is a permanent one."—Mr. J. Mawer, Roden, Man.

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR

...FOR... EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

SPRING 1906.

Millinery Opening

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

The ladies of Victoria are respectfully invited to attend our Spring Millinery Opening on Tuesday, March 13 and following days, and inspect our Latest Novelties.

M. A. VIGOR, 88 YATES ST.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Time Table No. 57.

EFFECTIVE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1905

Northbound.	Daily	Southbound.	Northbound.	Wet. Sea.	Southbound.
Leave.	A.M.	Arrive.	Leave.	P.M.	Arrive.
Victoria	9:00	12:05	Victoria	3:00	7:00
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:40	Shawnigan Lake	4:20	5:40
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Duncans	5:00	5:00
Chemalms	11:32	9:30	Chemalms	5:32	4:17
Ladysmith	11:52	9:10	Ladysmith	6:00	4:00
Nanaimo	12:35	8:20	Nanaimo	6:42	3:15
Ar. Wellington	12:53	8:00	Ar. Wellington	6:55	3:00

Excursion rates in effect between all points, good going Saturdays and Sundays; returning not later than Monday.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO CROFTON

VIA WEST HOLME.

Stage leaves daily, excepting Sundays, connecting with north and south bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fares from Victoria: Single, \$2.40; Return, \$3.60.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Dist. Freight and Passenger Agent

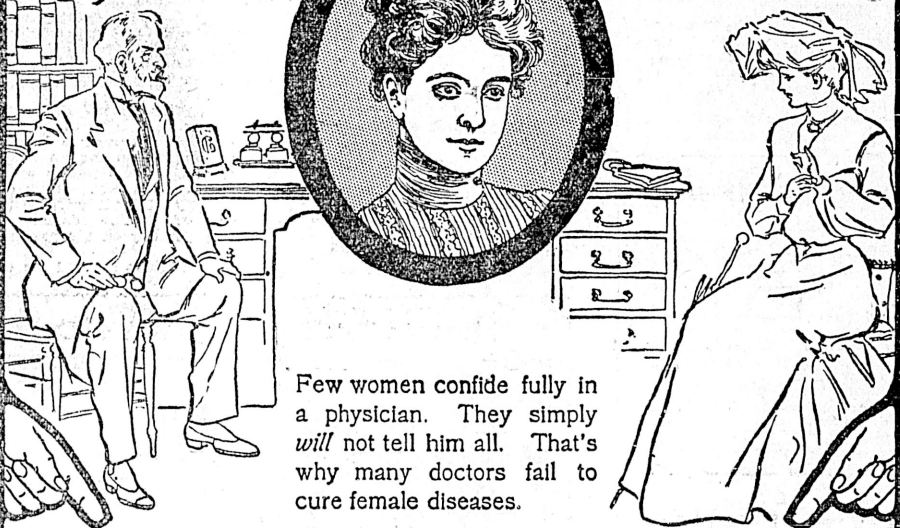
GARDENING TOOLS AT CHEAPSIDE

LAWN MOWERS FROM \$4.00, UPWARDS.
POULTRY NETTING, ALL SIZES.
RAKES, HOES, SPADES.
GARDEN FORKS, TROWELS
AND GARDEN BARROWS.

GEORGE POWELL & COMP'Y
127 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Consults A Physician

But does NOT Tell Him All.



Few women confide fully in a physician. They simply will not tell him all. That's why many doctors fail to cure female diseases.

Every woman dreads the ordeal of the physician's consulting room. A sensitive, refined woman shrinks from the searching questions and the physical examination!

It is not so in writing to Mrs. Pinkham. Thousands of women owe their present health and happiness (yes, and their good looks, too) to the fact that they have told all their physical troubles to Mrs. Pinkham and followed her advice and been cured of female diseases.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cures more women every year than any other medicine in the world. If you are in doubt about your case, write in perfect confidence to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. You will receive in reply a personal letter of advice free. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia Pinkham, and for twenty-five years under her direction, and since her decease, she has been advising sick women free of charge.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered intensely with suppressed periods and pain every month for years, and could get no relief from physicians' prescriptions or other medicine. I was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and did so, and in a very short time the flow was regular, natural and without pain.

I am, indeed, a grateful, happy woman for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

ELLEN WALBY, Wellington Hotel, Ottawa, Ont.

Mrs. Hayes also profited by Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote you describing my symptoms (fibroid tumor) and asked your advice. You replied and I followed all your directions carefully and to-day am a well woman.
22 Ruggles St., Roxbury, Mass.

MRS. E. F. HAYES.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Where Others Fail

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Biographical Sketch of the Remarkable Woman Who Passed Away Last Week

WOMEN suffragists the world over, but especially those in America, will mourn the death of Susan B. Anthony, who passed peacefully away at her home in Rochester, N. Y., at 12:40 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, March 13th. No woman in any land has been more conspicuously identified with the movement to place women politically on an equality with men. None of those now in the work will dispute the assertion that to her efforts more than to those of any other one person the suffrage cause owes its wonderful development.

There will be solace for many in the fact that death did not come suddenly nor cut her off before she had the pleasure and satisfaction of realizing the great advance made in the cause to which her heart was given. She will be missed in the councils of the suffragists, but her memory will long survive to help others in the struggle—sometimes almost hopeless and again tinged with encouraging prospects—for the ballot and other privileges now denied them.

Few women could have taken the part Miss Anthony did in this great campaign without incurring severe criticism and censure by her opponents, but it may be said of her that while many have denounced and derided the cause which she advocated, there was nothing but respect for the woman herself. Tributes of esteem will be freely paid to her by press and people everywhere.

Began as a School Teacher.
Susan Brownell Anthony was born at South Adams, Mass., on February 30, 1820. Her father, who was a cotton manufacturer, gave her a liberal education.

When Miss Anthony was 17 years old her father failed in business, and to support herself she became a school teacher, continuing in that work until she was 30.

It was while engaged in teaching that Miss Anthony became convinced in those opinions with which her fame is inseparably concerned, and which she advocated in public during the remainder of her long life. She was aroused by the apparent injustice to women teachers in the smaller salaries that were paid to them than to men of like different qualifications who were doing the same work.

First Advocated Temperance.
Her first essay into public life, however, was in the cause of temperance. Beginning in 1859 she lectured on this subject for two years, finally becoming convinced that woman's efforts in behalf of this and other reforms must be futile without the ballot.

From this time she identified herself with the agitation for universal suffrage, finding time, however, to write her name among those prominent in the abolition movement on the eve of the American civil war.

In her work for equal suffrage, besides lecturing assiduously, she argued her cause before committees of congress, in the newspapers and before many conventions of various kinds. Between 1870 and 1880 she spoke five or six times a week in all the Northern and some of the Southern states.

Arrested for Voting.
In 1872 she voted in the presidential election, and was arrested for doing so illegally, and tried. By advice of her lawyer, who was unwilling to have her go to jail, she gave bonds, and thus lost the opportunity of bringing her case before the supreme court on habeas corpus proceedings, a fact which she regretted as long as she lived. At her trial she was found guilty and fined, but the fine was never paid.

In the period after the war Miss Anthony, for two years and a half, edited a weekly paper in New York called the Revolution. This paper failed, leaving a debt of \$10,000, which the editor paid in its entirety from money she was able to earn by her lecturing.

Miss Anthony was also interested in the agitation which, while not aiming at equal suffrage, have resulted in extending the ballot to women in school elections in nearly half the states, and in municipal elections and on special questions in others.

Miss Anthony's Optimism.
Out of her long life of constant struggle and anxiety, during which for many years her portion was abuse, hatred, ridicule and aspersions, Susan B. Anthony reaped only optimism, says Rheta Childe Dorr, in the New York Post. Not the optimism of the enthusiast, the fanatic,

who wraps in the mantle of an idea and refuses to look at the rest of the world of ideas, hers was the clear-sighted, sure optimism of genius that sees very far ahead and is satisfied.

Miss Anthony would assuredly have sunk beneath the abuse which has been heaped upon her head had it not been for the keen sense of humor which was one of her characteristics. A laugh was almost just behind her lips. Once her appearance in a Western New York town was announced in a local paper about as follows: "Susan B. Anthony blew into town yesterday, wearing a bonnet that looked as if it belonged to Methuselah's youngest daughter." Miss Anthony's complacent comment was: "If I had a vote and he wanted it he wouldn't care if I looked like Methuselah's oldest daughter."

Just why Miss Anthony more than all the other early advocates of woman suffrage was picked out for personal abuse is not clear at the present time. No one who knew her can understand it. No woman of her dignity, sweetness, and gracious womanliness could ever have been the unsexed virago described in the newspapers of forty years ago.

It is possible that the fact of her being unmarried had something to do with it. In her youth it was a disgrace and a humiliation to be an "old maid." Mrs. Stanton, for example, was a persistent fighter, as radical a thinker, and in every way as prominently in public life. She had the backing of a husband, and

word to congress for the cause than to praise me endlessly."

Her Last Speech.
Near the close of the Baltimore convention Miss Anthony took the place of Julia Ward Howe, who was prevented by illness from taking her part on the programme. As she came forward to speak the house rose to her and the applause and cheers continued for fully ten minutes.

Miss Anthony looked at the splendid audience of men and women, many of them distinguished in their generation, with calmness and a sort of dignified sadness.

"This is a magnificent sight before me," she said slowly, when the applause ceased, "and these have been wonderful addresses and speeches I have listened to during the past week."

"Yet I have looked on many such audiences, and in my lifetime I have listened to many magnificent speakers, all testifying to the righteousness, the justice and the worthiness of the cause of woman suffrage."

"I never saw that great woman, Mary Wollstonecraft, but I have read her eloquent and unanswerable arguments in behalf of the liberty of womanhood. I have met and known most of the women who came after her—Lucretia Mott, the Grimke sisters, Lucy Stone—a long gallery of great women."

"I have heard them speak, say, but, in only slightly different phrases, exactly what I have heard these newer advocates

of the cause say this week. These older women have gone on, and most of those who worked with me in the early years of the task have gone on."

"I am here for a little time only, but my place must be filled, as there were filled. The fight must not cease; you must see that it does not. Failure is impossible."

A plate of the Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal and a pleasing dessert without any trouble, can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

A SOUTH DAKOTA DIVORCE.

D'Annunzio, the Erratic, to Become an American Citizen.

A despatch from Rome says: Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet, playwright and novelist, is going to become an American citizen, the gossips insist. It is not because he admires the country and its institutions, but in order to get a divorce. He cannot get one in Italy, and Switzerland has refused to let him become naturalized there merely to get a separation.

So he has turned his eyes toward South Dakota, whose ready severing of marital knots has given that American state world-wide notoriety. The gossips say, too, that D'Annunzio is no more eager to be free than is his wife, Duchess Maria di Gallese, who has wearied of his eccentricities (to put it mildly), if indeed she is not jealous of the actress Duse, and has fallen in love with a Frenchman.

"I would resign the money to my former husband rather than let Fettes get a flitch of it. If necessary, I will try to earn my living by writing, for which I feel I have a distinct aptitude. I have learned in a bitter school to put pride away and to battle for life."

The Princess is seeking a publisher for her book of fancy stories, which Leon Daudet says is "able literature." He may write a preface.

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EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

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on Business Property, also sums ranging from \$500.00 and upwards

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Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents
102 GOVERNMENT STREET

A Few Reasons

Why people should use Aluminum Cooking Utensils:

1. They are easiest to clean.

2. They last the longest.

3. Though costing more, they are the cheapest in the long run.

4. They are always bright; never tarnish.

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6. They are not hurt if they boil dry.

TO BE HAD AT

SHORE'S HARDWARE
131 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Cancer is Curable.

The best evidence is THE TESTIMONY OF THE CURED. If interested, let us introduce you.

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74 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, Floral Work, home industry. Catalogue free.

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Seed House and Greenhouses,
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"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lead, Phosphates, or any injurious.
E. W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED
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London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Total Security \$20,610,565

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SEED POTATOES

Our stock is carefully selected, hand-picked, of the following varieties:

Early Pride (very early and special), also Burbank Seedling, Rural of New Yorks and Early Rose. What about Eating Potatoes?

SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 87-89 YATES STREET

A RARE CHANCE

We have about 150 odd Electric Light Shades, most of them of the highest grade, sent to us as samples.

Values from 75c to \$2.

We will clear them out at 25c each.

HINTON ELECTRIC COMP'Y, Ltd.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

COMPLETE LAUNCHES SUPPLIED

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, loss of appetite, depression and languor. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

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INSURE WITH THE

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Total Security \$20,610,565

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—New and up-to-date; rates \$2.00 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders.

Finest summer resort on the Coast. Good food, service, and bathing. Located on this hotel, foot of Carroll street. my12

STAND HOTEL—European and American plans. Rates moderate. First class rooms and cafe in connection with block from depot and steamboat wharves

HOTEL BLACKBURN—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. Rates per day: American plan, \$1.25 to 1.75; European plan rooms only, 50c, 75c. 141 Westminster street, Boston, Mass.

Some of the best inn in the district.

\$800—Farm, 40 acres, Cowichan District, 4 miles from railway station; small potato fields; good stock raising place; 4 roomed house; good soil; good water.

FREDERICK ST.—Nice sunny lot, 45x133 \$750. Terms.

FOR SALE—Six roomed house and lot on car line, James Bay. \$700. Terms, A. C. Ltd., 40 Government street.

ENDERBY ISLAND—650 acres at lease for

BADMINTON HOTEL—American plan, \$2.00 upwards. Free bus meets all trains and boats. No charge for baths. Phone in each room. Barber shop, etc.

<p>ceive every attention. Cars to all parts of the city by the door. Telephone 1808. Corner Westminster avenue and Powell streets, Vancouver, B. C. o15</p>		<p>TO LET—Suite of rooms in Five Sister Block, lately occupied by Dr. Garesche. Reasonable rent.</p>
<p>ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson & Sons, proprietors. R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B. C. o15. The first hotel, situated in the "back" of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey o15</p>		<p>\$7,500—Farm beautifully situated, containing over 250 acres, 75 under cultivation; 6 roomed house, several barns, together with live stock and implements; some good bottom land not cleared. o15</p>
<p>THE DOUGALL HOUSE—Hotel rooms, dining and grill rooms. American and European plans. Popular prices. 310 & 322 Abbott street. D. Burton, prop. o15</p>		<p>Sooke Road—100 acres, portion cleared—small house, good barn, well, etc. Price \$2000. Includes household furniture, tools, wagon and harness. o15</p>
<p>ASHCROFT—The Grand Central; most convenient hotel in Ashcroft; sample rooms for commercial use; hot and cold baths. Representative motor trains and stage. George Ward, proprietor.</p>		<p>BAIGAIN IN ACREAGE—5 acres, a cleared and fenced, beautifully situated; only 20 minutes from post office. Can be purchased as cheap as town lots in immediate vicinity.</p>
<p>ASHCROFT—The Grand Central; most convenient hotel in Ashcroft; sample rooms for commercial use; hot and cold baths. Representative motor trains and stage. George Ward, proprietor.</p>		<p>SEVEN ACRES, chiefly cleared, also a sacrifice price to close an estate. W. subdivide.</p>
<p>ASHCROFT—The Grand Central; most convenient hotel in Ashcroft; sample rooms for commercial use; hot and cold baths. Representative motor trains and stage. George Ward, proprietor.</p>		<p>FAIRFIELD ESTATE—Only 15 minutes</p>

cold baths. Representative meets trains and stages. George Ward, proprietor.

PHOENIX

HOTEL BALMORAL.—The leading hotel of Boundary. Hot and cold baths; centrally located; good simple rooms. J. A. McMaster, proprietor.

TROUT LAKE

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—Best commercial house in town; good simple rooms.

REVELSTOCK

UNION HOTEL.—First class \$2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars J. Laughton, proprietor.

LARDO

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—Home for all people traveling to and from Poplar. McLaughlin Bros, proprietors.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE.—Only 15 minutes walk from Victoria post office; 89 acres divided into 1-4 acre lots, all cleared and under cultivation; rich soil, black loam. Prices \$600 to \$350 per acre. (This is the cheapest property on the market.)

\$850.—Victoria West; cottage in good order; sewer and electric light; handy to ex.

\$1,600.—James Bay. Modern 6 roomed cottage, corner lot, fruit trees, small fruit trees, etc., sewer.

FOR SALE.—Hotel business and furniture, 50 rooms, bar and all necessary fixtures as a going concern. Cheap. B. C. Langford & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

ANOTHER ISLAND.—Contains 65 acres, all cultivated, 20 acres in pasture; 6 roomed house, many outbuildings, \$2,500. See page 31, 2d. of 98, 9th adv.

VERNON
COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements to commercial travelers.

PENTICTON
THE B. C. HOTEL—Homeseekers will find best accommodation here, New hotel. Rates from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. Percy Marks, proprietor.

CALGARY, ALBERTA
VICTORIA HOTEL.—Headquarters for

STORERS AND SHIPPERS
STORE TO LET—Johnson street; large store, near Wharf street; \$10 per month.

FOR SALE—7 roomed modern dwelling, just off car line; sewer connections, bath and stable; good cellar; fruit trees, etc. Terms \$1,350.

FOR SALE—Government street, near the Fountain, lots from \$500 up. Easy terms.

WATER LOT—\$500 will buy a water lot

British Columbians; European and American plans; the most modern hotel in Calgary. Adams, Peers, proprietors.
a20

BANFF, ALBERTA

THE SANITARIUM HOTEL—Recently enlarged and refurbished. Private hospital and bathing establishment in connection. J. W. Omer, M. D., proprietor. W. A. MacM. D., medical director.

CHIEF LOTS—Fairfield Estate. \$100 for lots 50x120; water lots \$200 each.

fortune, manager.

AGASSIZ

HOTEL, BELLA VISTA—Tourists' and miles
boarders' headquarters. Price
from Harrison Hot Springs. Rates \$1.50
to \$2.00 per day, or \$8 per week. Mrs.
Propriet, Proprietess.—C. Inkman, man-
ager.

NEILSON

\$100 cash, \$10 per month; interest a pe-
cent only; best of soil.

JAMES BAY—Full sized lots, \$400 each
well located. \$50 cash, \$10 per month.

SIMCOE STREET—Lot 80x240, all cleared
excellent soil—only \$800.

INSTALLMENT PLAN—You pay for said
all over the city. When
pay rent when you can buy a home or

HUME HOTEL.—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

SPRATHCORN HOTEL.—Strictly first class; headquarters for tourists doing district Columbia & B. country. Manager

ROSSLAND

HOTEL ALLEN.—Stop at the Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland.

the terms we offer.

BEACON HILL.—Lots 50x130 each, facing the Park, \$900 each; also one lot 40x130 \$800; corner lot for \$900.

FOUL BAY.—Water lots for sale. Call for particulars.

THIRD STREET.—\$300. Lot 50x133, from and back entrance.

FOURTH STREET.—\$350. Lot 50x133, be

HEDLEY	
COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Headquarters for the prospectors and miners of the Similkameen. Rates \$3 per week; board and room \$1.50 per day. H. W. Yates, proprietor.	HILLSIDE BAY FARM ESTATE—Lots \$50 and upwards; also acreage in small parcels of from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation, at bedrock prices.
HOTEL SIMILKAMEEN—The largest and most modern hotel in the Similkameen; all conveniences; electric light, telephone, bath, etc. Rates \$2.50 per day.	SIXTH STREET—2 lots, corner, \$200 each.
	\$3,000.—One lot, \$1,000, near Douglas street and C. P. R. Hotel. A bargain.

per day. A. McDermott, proprietor. jy30	\$1,000 NIAGARA STREET—6 rooms, house, sewer connections. \$300 cash.
MIDWAY	\$15 per month.
SIPOKANE HOTEL—L. E. Salter, proprietor. The largest and most centrally located hotel in Midway. Rates, \$1.00 to \$2.00. Same room. Free bus, and	ISLAND FOR SALE —A whole island for \$500; 4 acres cultivated; 3 roomed house and outbuildings.
GRAND FORKS	
YATE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the	SAULT SPRING ISLAND —154 acres, 10 acres cultivated, orchard, running stream of water, small house.

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
FORMERLY THE ORIENTAL

Nowly renovated and reconstructed, is open every day for business. The Hotel is up-to-date in every respect, and located in the heart of Victoria.

Rates: Rooms, 20c., 75c., \$1.00 per day. Meals at all hours, all prices, and everything on the market will be served. Merchants' lunch from 12 to 2 p. m. daily, 25c.

garden and orchard, small fruits, etc., near car line and just outside city. Only \$2.00.

5½ ACRES of the land in city; magnificent building material for choice building sites, \$3,500. This is a real snap.

SMALL, WELL BUILT COTTAGE in good neighborhood, James Bay. Will be sacrificed.

Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m., 35c.
Free 'bus will meet all trains and steamers.

J. C. VOSS, PROPRIETOR

REAL ESTATE

HANDSOME BRICK RESIDENCE, seven rooms and a modern conveniences, near the park. Only \$2,400.

SMALL COTTAGE and two fine corner lots; \$1,600.

THE HANDSOMEST BUNGALOW in the city today, with nearly half an acre of garden. Price and terms on application at this office.

<p>B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.</p> <p>40 GOVERNMENT STREET.</p> <p>9 ACRES on Cedar Hill road; A1 land</p>	<p>REAL ESTATE</p> <p>E. A. Harris & Co.</p> <p>35 FORT STREET</p>
--	--

3 miles of Victoria, and has a good six roomed house on it. Terms if desired.	DALLAS RD.—49x120, \$900; 74x190, \$1,100
CROFTON—Two houses, close to smelter. Rent for \$9 each. A good investment at \$1,300.	SOUTH TURNER ST.—\$550. CARR ST.—\$235. BATTERY ST.—\$450. OSWEGO ST.—\$500. CLARENCE ST.—\$500. NIAVARA ST.—\$475. MADEY ST.—\$725. CROFT ST.—\$600.
TO LET—Well furnished house, modern in every respect, on car line.	SIMCOE ST.—69x280, \$900.
BUSINESS PROPERTY—Netting over \$	

per cent, lot	40x125	with 2	1875	MICHIGAN ST.—\$800.
brick building.	Worth while	invest-	PARRY ST.—\$500.	
			SUPERIOR ST.—\$100.	
			KANISTON ST.—\$500.	
			WATER FRONT—\$500.	
			RIACON ST.—\$125.	
			MICHIGAN ST.—6 room cottage, lot \$700	
			modern improvements; \$2,100.	
			MICHIGAN ST.—11 room house, 2 lots	
			\$3,000.	

Quit "Wondering" about servants---the best are the ad.-reading kind ONE CENT A WORD EACH ISSUE.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE & EMPLOYMENT AGENCY 22 TROUNCE AVE. TELEPHONE 37.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Popular Rooming House Business—Well appointed, always full. Price \$1,200. Manufacturing—Easy to run. \$5,000. Out-door business—\$800. Big profits. Several others—different lines.
REAL ESTATE.
Seven Room Modern House—Up-to-date, near Park. \$3,500.
Six Room Brick House—Up-to-date, Victoria West. \$3,500.
Inside Property—Returning 9 per cent. Price \$2,500.
Business Property—Near city hall. \$13,000. Labor of all kinds furnished at short notice.

REAL ESTATE

Swinerton & Oddy

Financial and Insurance Agents. Notaries public.

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

TO RENT—7 roomed cottage on Croft street. James Bay, seven hot water, electric light, vacuum on April 1. \$15, including water.

9 ROOMED HOUSE—Brick, hot water and sewer, full sized lot, near Beacon Hill park. Only \$2,500.

5 ROOMED COTTAGE and 2 lots, on corner, all modern conveniences; fruit trees; nice garden; James Bay. Only \$3,150.

150 ACRES—Denman Island. 12 acres cultivated, 20 acres forested up and seeded down, 60 acres chopped; barn and sheep house; 5 roomed dwelling. Only \$2,400.

10½ ACRES—All cultivated; 3 miles from city; dwelling and outbuildings. Only \$2,500.

8 1/2 ACRES—6 miles out; good land, easily cleared. Only \$75 per acre.

1 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS close to city.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. \$15,000 on business property; also sums from \$500 upwards, on Improved Real Estate security at current rates of interest.

A. Williams & Co., Ltd.
104 YATES STREET.

GOOD IMPROVED FARMS.
5 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building. \$1,650.

10½ ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building. \$2,500.

11 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building. \$2,500.

15 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building. \$3,000.

19 ACRES—Cleared, good soil (good orchard). \$5,000.

500 ACRES—Cleared, good soil, A1 farm. \$21,000.

10 ACRES—Cleared, good soil, \$1,800.

5½ ACRES—Cleared, good soil, \$850.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.,
104 YATES STREET.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.
86 Broad Street.

FOR SALE—7 room bungalow, Oak Bay avenue. For \$3,000.

TO LET—Nice 5 roomed cottage, Rithet street; sewer connections. \$14 per month, including water.

TO LET—7 roomed house, Stanley avenue; all modern conveniences. \$18 per month.

Baumont Boggs,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 12 Fort St.

COTTAGE—6 rooms, modern in every way. Price \$2,000.

COTTAGE—5 rooms, basement, 2 lots. Price \$2,100.

COTTAGE—6 rooms, Esquimalt road. Price \$2,200.

HOUSE—7 rooms, Esquimalt road; very choice modern home. Price \$3,000.

20 ACRES in Cowichan Valley, 4 miles from Duncan, close to station; modern cottage, 7 rooms; barn, 8 stalls; poultry sheds; 8 acres cleared, 10 slashed; orchard. Price \$2,650.

160 ACRES, within 4 miles Duncan, 15 cultivated, 20 slashed; soil red and black loam; 1/2 mile river frontage. Price \$2,000.

CORNER LOT, Dallas road. Price \$735.

5½ ACRES in fruit, 2 miles from city; cottage and barn. Price \$2,100.

Matson & Coles

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 23 BROAD ST.

SOME WATER FRONT LOTS in Victoria harbor, from \$3,500 to \$6,000.

COWICHAN—60 acres, 20 acres cultivated bottom land. \$2,800.

6 ROOMED HOUSE—Well furnished, in good repair. \$1,350.

THE GORGE—A beautiful home, orchard, gardens and statue. A bargain.

OAK BAY AVE.—7 roomed house and 2 lots. \$2,700.

LAKE HILL ESTATE—Some 10 acre blocks. Prices reasonable.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Board and nicely furnished rooms; private family; close to Park and beach. 115 Menzies street. Mr. 20.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, single or en suite, with kitchen or use of bath. 120 Vancouver. Mr. 7.

TO RENT—Large, well furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, close to town; phone and all conveniences. Box 34 Colanist. Mr. 1.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—Single comb Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching. \$1.50 per 15. \$2.50 per 30; fine laying strain; eggs guaranteed. Leave local orders at Bannerman & Horne, Johnson street, Fred Garland, Oaklands, Victoria, B. C. Mr. 24.

FOR SALE—Eggs from Light Brahmas; first class stock. J. A. Windsor, The Maples, Mount Talmie. Mr. 24.

FOR SALE—Pure bred registered yearling red Poll bull, quiet to lead. Apply C. T. Gibbons, Cowichan station. Mr. 23.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a large goat (well broke to drive), with wagon, cart and harness, suitable for children. Apply 40 Pandora street. Mr. 23.

FOR SALE—Team of mares; 3 and 4 sound; weight 2,200; have been worked. Apply Grubbe, 19 Rae street. Mr. 24.

FOR SALE—Gordon setter pup, 6 months old. Apply 244 Yates. Mr. 23.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching—Orpingtons, Black, \$2.50; White, \$2; Buff, \$1; White Leghorns, \$1; Pekin duck eggs, \$1 dozen. First class pens of Black, White Leghorns and other varieties. For \$15, \$12 and \$10. Settling hens for sale. Miss Turner, Cadboro Bay road, Phone 13,357. Mr. 2.

ADARE POULTRY FARM—Choice eggs from pure bred stock; Barred Rock, Partridge Wyandotters, Black Minorcas, White Leghorns and other varieties. \$2 setting; 50 for \$5; 100 for \$10. W. Bayliss, Queen's Hotel, Victoria, B. C. Winner of 15 prizes 1906 show. Mr. 14.

WANTED—A horse weighing about 1,200 lbs., for farm work. Apply P. O. 195, Ladysmith, B. C. Mr. 3.

WANTED—A delivery horse at once. Apply to Watson & Jones, Grocers. Mr. 4.

FOR SALE—If you want an incubator or brooder send your name and address to Box 194, Victoria. Your own time to pay for them. We pay freight. Mr. 27.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—Good country hotel, with 5 acres of land. Apply Mrs. John C. Saunderton. Mr. 18.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Required immediately, an experienced nurse for infant; no other children; kind, considerate home, with good wages. References. Apply 60 Rae street. Mr. 23.

WANTED—Female cook and two clerks for Alberta. Good wages. Apply 170 Cadboro Bay road. Mr. 23.

WANTED—Experienced waitress and housemaid for country hotel; wages \$20. Apply 60 Rae street. Mr. 22.

WANTED—A general maid (city); no children; kind home; easy position. Apply with reference, to 69 Rae street. Mr. 22.

WANTED—Immediately, middle-aged working housekeeper for bachelors' (2) establishment (country); good plain cooking, bread baking, etc. Apply with references to 60 Rae street. Mr. 22.

WANTED—Lady photographer who thoroughly understands all branches. Smith, Dominion hotel. Mr. 22.

WANTED—Vard maid; wages \$20 per month. Apply Matron Jubilee Hospital. Mr. 21.

WANTED—Maid for general work. Apply to Mrs. Hanham, Elford street. Mr. 21.

WANTED—Two general maids; easy situation (Oak Bay and outer wharf). Apply 60 Rae street. Mr. 16.

WANTED—Reliable mother's help for two children, with light housework. Apply 60 Rae street. Mr. 11.

CITIZATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A capable woman can be highly recommended for cleaning, cooking, 60 specialties; many years' experience. Reference from one family (city) five years. Apply 60 Rae street. Mr. 1.

WANTED—Situation in office or store by a lady, experienced and capable of taking charge of a department. References. Box 23 Colanist. Mr. 23.

WANTED—A lady can recommend two active women for home cleaning, long experience, satisfactory references. Apply 60 Rae street. Mr. 24.

WANTED—A house parlor maid, experienced, seeks position; good references (city). Apply 60 Rae street. Mr. 22.

WANTED—MALE HELP

BECOME A CHAUFFEUR AT HOME—Positions guaranteed at \$25 weekly. Write for particulars. Automobile, Dept. 49, No. 712 Seventh Avenue, New York. Mr. 25.

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, such as handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$800 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses. \$5 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. Mr. 7.

WANTED—Japanese boy to work in house short distance from town. 88 Colanist. Mr. 24.

WANTED—Boys, active, willing boys, over 14 years. Good wages made. Messinger Service, 9 View street. Mr. 24.

MOLIER BARBER COLLEGE 215 Occidental Ave., Seattle, wants men and boys to learn barber trade; free tuition; waiting our graduates at \$15 and \$18 per week. Illustrated catalogue free. Call or write. Mr. 18.

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE in eight weeks. Situations guaranteed. Moler System College, Seattle, Wash. Mr. 18.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—By young man, steady work; good references. Apply P. O. Box 433, city. Mr. 23.

TO RENT—HOTEL

TO RENT—Globe Hotel, at Esquimalt, as a going concern; very moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. Mr. 23.

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND

FOR SALE—4 garden rollers, cheap. 4 Broughton street. Mr. 22.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's free-wheel bicycle, in good order. Apply 6 Quebec street, or telephone B336. Mr. 24.

FOR SALE—1 office safe, J. Tann, London, inside measurement, 13 in. by 19 in. by 15 in. \$25. 1 copying press, \$1. 1 full size English billiard table. Heating stove, pool and billiard balls, cues and rack, 4 marker and usual accessories, \$300. 4 four-oared gigs, built at Stevenson, 1901, 20 ft. by 5 ft. 7 in. \$50 each. 1 skiff, 16 ft. by 6 in. by 4 ft. \$10. 1 skiff, 14 ft. by 3 in. by 4 ft. \$30. 1 dinghy, with sail complete, 15 ft. \$50. Apply to Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Work Point Barracks. Mr. 23.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—To buy, old postage stamps used on letters between the years 1850 to 1870. Address G. R. Cox, care of Post Office, Vancouver, B. C. Mr. 21.

WANTED—Butter from 1 to 4 horse. Box 130, City. Mr. 27.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAND DERBY SWEETSTAKE—At the Horseshoe hotel, Vancouver, B. C. Drawing on Tuesday, May 29, 1906. Tickets, \$1.00. Mr. 2.

INDIAN CURIOS—Landsberg's museum, 43 Johnson street, cheapest, greatest variety. Mr. 10.

Cheapest place on the coast to buy Curiosities—Landsberg's Museum, 43 Johnson street, cheapest, greatest variety. Mr. 10.

MONEY LOANED on every kind of approved security. 43 Johnson street, Box 525. Mr. 613.

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 2 p. m. J. Devereux.

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 30c. for four months' trial.

WANTED—A general store (country preferred) or commission business. Apply Colanist Branch, Vancouver. Mr. 1.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of J. H. Tate's candy store, Esplanade, Ladysmith. Apply on premises. Mr. 24.

FOR SALE—A business snap. Small, about 3 well assorted, stock of millinery for sale; business all that could be desired; with good location and cheap rent. A splendid opportunity for person with moderate capital. Reason for selling, poor health. Mrs. J. G. F. Duncan, B. C. Mr. 23.

FOR SALE—A few first class driving horses and work horses, one Messenger Harris seed drill, nearly new; also all kinds of buggies and wagons. Apply D. J. J. Fisher's carriage shop, Store Duncan, B. C. Mr. 23.

MATRIMONIAL

MATRIMONIAL—T. M. F., please send address. Box 501 Victoria Colonist. Mr. 21.

FOR SALE—Whaling bark Gay Head; 252 tons, well found and ready for sea. Chas. W. Fisher, 616 Examiner Building, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. 24.

FOR SALE—Logging truck; wooden wheels, 6 inch tires, trucks flush with top of wheels, extra strong. Apply John Urquhart, Courtenay, by Comox. Mr. 21.

FOR SALE—Knight's Hardy cabbage plants, 50c. per 100, \$1.00 for 300, \$3.00 per 1,000. M. T. Talmie Nursery. Mr. 23.

FOR SALE—A Beauty of Hebron seed potatoes. Apply George McMorran, 124 Star Hill road. Mr. 24.

FOR SALE—Slab wood, Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One English billiard table and one American billiard table. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. Mr. 23.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES

TO LET—Eight roomed house; sewer connections, electric light, No. 10 Kings road. Apply J. H. Melnam, corner Fox and Douglas streets, between 10 and 12 a. m. Mr. 21.

TO LET—For seven months, a well furnished 8 room house, rent \$28; four rooms are rented for \$26. 43 View street. Mr. 21.

TO LET—Six roomed furnished house on Dallas road; hot and cold water, bath, electric light. Pemberton & Son, Fort street. Mr. 18.

TO LET—New 8 roomed house, furnished; bath, electric light, telephone, etc., \$40; one block from steamboat landing, ideal house from government buildings. Apply 98 Yates, room 10, or 8 Quebec. Mr. 10.

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

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FOR SALE—Knight's Hardy cabbage plants, 50c. per 100, \$1.00 for 300, \$3.00 per 1,000. M. T. Talmie Nursery. Mr. 23.

FOR SALE—A Beauty of Hebron seed potatoes. Apply George McMorran, 124 Star Hill road. Mr. 24.

FOR SALE—Slab wood, Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One English billiard table and one American billiard table. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. Mr. 23.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES

TO LET—Eight roomed house; sewer connections, electric light, No. 10 Kings road. Apply J. H. Melnam, corner Fox and Douglas streets, between 10 and 12 a. m. Mr. 21.

TO LET—For seven months, a well furnished 8 room house, rent \$28; four rooms are rented for \$26. 43 View street. Mr. 21.

TO LET—Six roomed furnished house on Dallas road; hot and cold water, bath, electric light. Pemberton & Son, Fort street. Mr. 18.

TO LET—New 8 roomed house, furnished; bath, electric light, telephone, etc., \$40; one block from steamboat landing, ideal house from government buildings. Apply 98 Yates, room 10, or 8 Quebec. Mr. 10.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Whaling bark Gay Head; 252 tons, well found and ready for sea. Chas. W. Fisher, 616 Examiner Building, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. 24.

FOR SALE—Logging truck; wooden wheels, 6 inch tires, trucks flush with top of wheels, extra strong. Apply John Urquhart, Courtenay, by Comox. Mr. 21.

FOR SALE



ARGUMENTUM AD JUDICIUM

ONE THOUSAND MILES —OF— WALLPAPERS OF EVERY GRADE FROM 2c PER ROLL UP TO THE HIGHEST QUALITIES

Just what it means! Two hundred and twenty thousand rolls of the latest wallpapers, which we require to meet the demands of our Wholesale and Retail departments. It means that we are catering for all tastes and require every grade of wall covering to suit the entire public.

We object to boasting, but representing directly, as we do, a number of the largest Wallpaper factories in the world we give publicity to the following FACTS.

We carry a stock of Wallpapers ten times as large as any other house or store in the Province of British Columbia; departmental or otherwise.

We sell ten rolls for every roll sold by any other house or store in British Columbia.

WE ARE READY TO PROVE THE ABOVE STATEMENTS IN FULL VIEW OF THE PUBLIC AND MERELY GIVE PUBLICITY TO THEM TO EXPOSE MISLEADING REPRESENTATIONS AND STATEMENTS.

SIX REASONS WHY

We are honored with the patronage of the majority of both wholesale and retail customers:

- BECAUSE** our stock is fresh and clean every season and contains the largest number of new and copyright designs.
- BECAUSE**, being direct selling agents for the manufacturers, the public get the benefit by purchasing at bed-rock prices.
- BECAUSE** the goods are purchased by men with years of experience in the wallpaper business.
- BECAUSE** we have to place the paper on the walls and are responsible and guarantee the entire workmanship.
- BECAUSE** being direct representatives of the factories we naturally receive the first selection of the finest designs.
- BECAUSE** wall paper and interior decorative work is our main business and not a side line.

THE LATEST AND BEST
WALL COVERINGS
FROM
EUROPE, ASIA
AND FROM THE
MOST FAMOUS FACTORIES
IN
CANADA and THE STATES



THE MOST
CAPABLE SALESMEN
Will give you prompt and courteous
attention when you call
—OR—
Will wait upon you at your home
with complete samples and prices.

MELROSE CO., LTD.

The Painters and Art Decorators

40 FORT STREET

NEXT TO FIVE SISTERS BLOCK, VICTORIA, B. C.

David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

The New Carpets

Are interesting a great many people this Season. We can now say we have the choicest lot of

Patterns in Axminster and Wilton Carpets

in the city, not to say anything about price. If we cannot suit you from our large stock here, we are able to show you samples of Carpets stocked in our Vancouver Store, which is the highest class stock there, and in this way we are able to present before you

A VERY LARGE RANGE

Nearly Every Home Is Interested In House Furnishing Needs

We are looking well after the wants of those who are wishing to furnish a home completely, those who wish a room refurnished, a new Carpet, or perhaps Curtains, a Drape or something of that sort. Have you seen the New Rugs and Squares? We never saw a better selection in any store in this country. Patterns to suit every room, and

The Prices Are Very Reasonable

Remnants of Linoleums and Oilcloths

On Monday we will place on Sale at 25c. a yard. Remnants of all kinds will be sold at 25c. a yard. Inlaid Linoleums as well as printed; values up to \$1.25 square yard. Monday, 25c. In every case the piece must be taken. This is one of the best Remnant offerings we have had in Linoleums and Oilcloth.

Kitchen Aprons

All samples (Holland, Linen, Union, Gingham), all English made; 90 in all, and we will sell them in two lots Monday—
45 at values from 35c. to 50c. Monday, 25c.
45 at values to 75c. Monday, 35c.

Lace Scarves

6 dozen to go on sale Monday at 75c. each.
2½ yards long, in assorted widths; colors, white, cream and ecru. Values \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Monday, 75c.

6 Battenburg Squares

with linen centre, 30 inches square; good value at \$2.50. Monday, \$1.50. Fancy Department.

3,500 Yards of Oriental Laces on Sale Monday

Colors: Cream, White, Ecru and Navy.
3½ inches to 10 inches wide. Price and quantity as follows:
180 yards at 5c. per yard.
240 yards at 8c. per yard.
480 yards at 10c. per yard.
920 yards at 15c. per yard.
440 yards at 20c. per yard.
880 yards at 25c. per yard.
360 yards at 30c. per yard.
We procured this lot at a big advantage in price, and will give you the same MONDAY.

34 Dozen of our Regular 50c Stock Shades

On Monday we will place on Sale at 25c. each. Sizes 3x7 and 3x6. The reason for clearing this line out on Monday is that we have stocked a better grade to sell at 50c. than we usually sold at that price, and to clear the line out in one day have priced the lot 25c. each.

50 Battenburg Lace Squares

Size 18x18. Monday, 50c. Fancy Department.

Some of the Ordinary Bargains for Monday

400 yards Linen Crash, 45 inches wide, various colors. Regular value 50c. Monday, 25c.
1500 yards Linen Crash, 27 inches wide, fancy designs. Regular 20c. and 25c. Monday, 10c. yard.

6 Doz. Crochet Daylies

Linen centre, round, 12 inches across; good value at 75c. Monday, 25c. ea. Fancy Department.

48 Cream Battenburg Squares

With colored silk centres, sizes 18x18; good value at 75c. Monday, 50c. Fancy Department.

100 Hat Pins

Gilt with colored heads. Monday, 5c. each.

Women's Fine Cotton Ribbed Undervests (White)

Long sleeves (all sizes), lace trimmed, stockinet and satin finish, also pointed button; good value at 50c. and 65c. each. Monday, 35c. (100 only to offer at this price.)

SHOE NEWS

Shoes for Confirmation

EASTER COMES LATE THIS YEAR —APRIL 15. For confirmation purposes the White Kid Slipper is in a large measure being displaced by what seems to be the proper thing for such occasion, the White Canvas Oxford and Pump—rich in appearance and useful on other occasions.
Ladies' White Canvas Pumps, \$3.50 per pair.
Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords, \$3.00 per pair.
Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords, \$1.25 per pair.
Girls' White Canvas Oxfords, \$1.25 per pair.
Children's White Canvas Oxfords, \$1.00 per pair.

Ladies' Chocolate Oxfords

With the first touch of springlike weather, there comes a demand for Chocolate Oxfords. Scarcely the ladies folks are anxious to begin the season early. The way Oxfords are beginning to move indicates a phenomenal demand.
Ladies' Chocolate Kid Oxfords, turn sole, self tip, military heel, \$3.00 per pair.
Ladies' Chocolate Vici Kid Oxfords, turn sole, Gibson tie, large eyelets,

ribbon tie; \$4.00 per pair.
Ladies' Savoy Shape, Chocolate, vici Kid Oxford, self tip, flexible sole, military heel; \$3.50 per pair.
Ladies' Ascot Shape, Blucher Cut, large eyelets, flexible sole, Cuban heel, ribbon tie, chocolate vici Kid Oxford; \$4.00 per pair.
Ladies' Gem Shape, Chocolate Kid, Goodyear welt sole, military heel; \$4.00 per pair.

Misses' Chocolate Shoes

Misses' Chocolate Kid Lace Boots, welted sole, low heel, Blucher cut, C. D. E. widths; \$2.50 per pair.
Misses' Chocolate Kid Button Boots, flexible sole; \$2.00 per pair.
Misses' Chocolate Kid Lace Boot, flexible sole; \$2.00 per pair.
Misses' Chocolate Kid Slippers, turn sole, one strap, and low, stock tip, spring heel; \$1.50 per pair.
Children's Chocolate Ankle Strap Slipper, and one strap, from 2 to 10½ in size.
Children's Red Kid Button Boots; 85c. per pair.
Men's Tan Calf Oxfords, welt sole, Blucher cut; \$3.00 per pair.
Men's Tan Calf Lace Boots, welt sole; \$3.75 per pair.
Men's Tan Lace Boot; \$3.00 per pair.

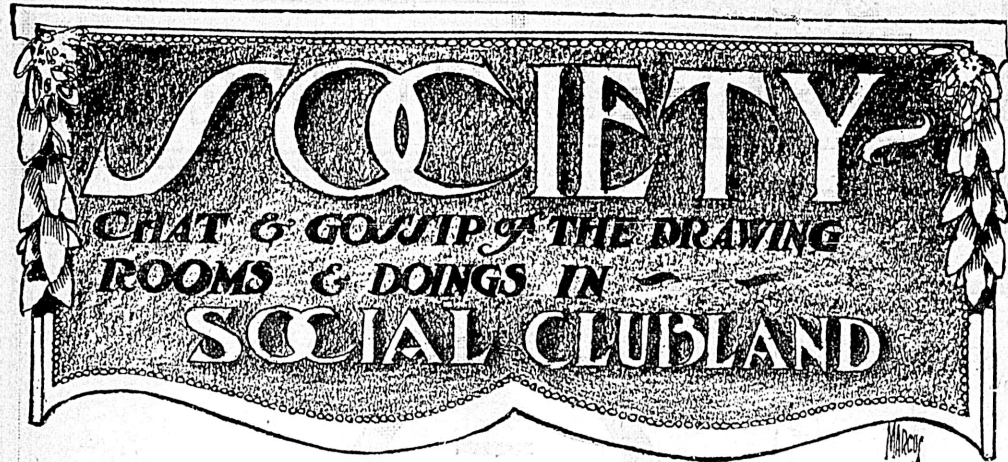
Tan Russia Calf Shoes

Tan Russia Calf Shoes are without doubt the most practical ever made for summer wear. Tan has become the popular favorite, of the ever comfortable and popular Tan Shoe. Men's Tan Russia Calf Lace Boot, new Blucher cut, Penway shape, welt sole, Keith's Konqueror, Brockton, Mass., maker; \$6.00 per pair.
Ladies' Tan Russia Calf Oxfords, or low lace shoes, welted soles; the Edwin C. Burt, New York, U. S., maker; \$5.50 per pair.
Ladies' Tan Russia Calf, Blucher cut, large eyelets, Cuban heel, welt sole, self tip; \$3.50 per pair.
Ladies' "Chic Shape" Court Tie, Russian calf, opera toe, Blucher cut, welt sole; \$3.00 per pair.
Ladies' Rex Shape, calf, Blucher cut, ribbon tie, Cuban heel, Oxfords; \$4.00 per pair.
Ladies' Tan Russia Calf Pumps, military heel; \$4.50 per pair.

Misses' Chocolate Oxfords

Misses' Chocolate Oxfords, Blucher cut, welt sole, low heel, vici Kid, large eyelets, ribbon tie, C. D. E. widths; \$2.50 per pair.
Misses' Chocolate Oxfords, kid, spring heel; \$1.75 per pair.
Misses' Tan Blucher, Oxford, spring heel; \$1.50 per pair.

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1906.



ON Saturday, 17th inst., Mrs. Wm. Atkins Dallas road, was hostess at one of the most delightful teas of the season, when she entertained a large number of friends. As it was St. Patrick's Day, the decorations were largely green, beautiful masses of shamrock being in evidence throughout the different apartments as well as many choice carnations and other spring flowers, and in one spray was noticed a beautiful green carnation, which is certainly a freak of nature. The tea table, at which Miss Woods and Miss Musgrave presided, was sweetly artistic in green tulle shamrock, and flowers and was elegant with some magnificent pieces of old silver an epergne, etc, which are heirlooms in the Atkins family, having been in their possession in Ireland many years ago. Besides the above, Mrs. Atkins possesses a collection of rare ancient china that belonged to her mother. This would delight the heart of a connoisseur and set a relic hunter raving, as one seldom sees anything finer. Mrs. Worlock, Mrs. Mc R. Smith, the Misses Smith, Miss Marjorie Rome, the Misses Booth and Misses Blackwood looked well after the serving of each guest with delicious coffee and tea and other dainty refreshments. During the afternoon some choice music both vocal and instrumental was rendered by Miss Lugin and her sister Mrs. Nathaniel Shaw, who sang duets that were much appreciated. Mr. Godfrey Booth also delighted the audience with some well rendered vocal selections as did also Mr. Ard who gave several comic songs in fine style. Miss Lugin accompanying him with the guitar. On the upper floor an exciting game of Pitt was played by many of the guests where from the veranda as well as in the lower rooms, a fine view of the Straits and Olympian mountains is obtainable. Some of the invited guests were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Worlock, Dr. and Mrs. Garesche, Mr. and Mrs. Baynes Reed, Mr. and Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Miss Nellie Todd, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Church, Rev. Mr. Ard, Miss Ard, Mr. Newbury, Mrs. Trinius, Dr. R. L. Fraser, Mrs. Pender, Mr. and Mrs. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. B. McKicking, Dr. McKicking, Miss McKicking, Miss Blaine McKicking, Mr. and Mrs. McR. Smith, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Mrs. Clay, Miss Leitch, Mrs. Browne, Miss Ethel Browne, Miss Dupont, Miss Nellie Dupont, Miss Clara Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood, the Misses Blackwood, Mrs. Kome, Miss Rome, Mrs. Butchart, Miss Butchart, Miss Mary Butchart, Miss Edith, Mr. Sorby, Miss Sorby, Miss Lottie Wark, Mr. and Mrs. S. McLure, Mrs. Reid, Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Lugin, Miss Lugin, Miss Laura Lugin, Mrs. Nathaniel Shaw, Mrs. Pemberton, Miss Pemberton, Mr. Musgrave, Miss Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stanton, Dr. and Mrs. Nash, Miss Mary Lawson, Mrs. Raymur, Mrs. F. McRae, Miss Melroe, Mr. and Mrs. Diggerstaff Wilson, Miss Newcombe, Mrs. Joe Wilson, Lady Crease, Mrs. Mabel Crease, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeway Wilson, Miss Wood, Miss Emily Wood, Mr. Dubois Mason, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Charteris Pemberton, Miss Booth, Miss Smith, Miss Maud Smith, Mrs. Ellis, the Misses Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Gourley, Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Sweet, Rev. Mr. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Canon and Mrs. Beaulands, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Howard, Miss Howard, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Solly, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Miss Vincent, Mrs. and Miss Burrows, Miss Holmes, Miss A. Dupont and many others.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Wm. McCarter, Government street, entertained at what was pronounced by all present to be a very delightful progressive whist party, prizes for which were won by Mrs. R. H. Walker receiving first and Mrs. J. H. Greer second. The apartments were prettily decorated with carnations and ferns. At the close of the game tempting refreshments were served by the hostess and some of her friends. Amongst those present were Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. Hodge (Nelson), Mrs. J. H. Greer, Miss Gill, Miss Belle Gill, Miss S. Munroe, Mrs. E. McGregor, Mrs. Humphry, Mrs. J. H. Sargison, Mrs. Ulin, Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. T. R. Cusack, Miss Hedley (Toronto), Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. McNiven, Mrs. G. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Walker, Mrs. Garvin, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Foreman, Mrs. A. J. Morris, Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mrs. W. Smith and others.

On Friday, 18th inst., Mrs. McPhillips entertained at her home, Rockland avenue, in honor of Mrs. W. B. McLimes, wife of the governor of the Yukon. The tea room, where dainty refreshments were served, was prettily decorated with daffodils and trailing ferns, the table being very quaint with its beautiful blue tea service, fine brass ornaments, etc., while the reception hall was very picturesque. It contains a fine collection of rare brass candlesticks, trays, etc., besides beautiful carved Japanese furniture, tapestry, choice potted plants, a fine old fire place, which, with the pretty orange-colored curtains, orange-shaded lights, etc., made a picture that one could not soon forget.

At her home, Pandora avenue, on Friday, 23rd inst., Mrs. L. Goodacre entertained a number of her young friends very enjoyably. A Shakespearean romance guessing contest formed the chief amusement of the afternoon, prizes for which were won first by Mrs. B. Shakespeare, second by Mrs. J. Hall, Mrs. G. J. Burnett and Miss Lizzie Watkins each rendered vocal selections which were much appreciated by the ladies. In the tea-room the tables were decorated with pink carnations surrounded by clusters of fragrant violets. Here all were hospitably served with a dainty repast. Some of those present were the following: Mrs. Chris. Spencer, Mrs. J. Nelson, Mrs. T. Watkins, Mrs. Frank Grant, Mrs. G. J. Burnett, Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. McNiven, Mrs. W. Luney, Mrs. A. D. Whittier, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Cullum, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. R. Croft, Mrs. G. Hall, Mrs. McMartin, Mrs. Snyder, Miss Shaddock, Miss B. Raymond, Mrs. Roy Goodacre, Miss Lizzie Watkins, Miss Charlotte Spencer, Miss Agnes Spencer, Miss M. Spencer and others.

On Friday some of the old High School hockey team went to Vancouver to play the team of that city. It will be remembered that this team made a reputation for itself some four years ago while attending the High School, and now hope to add to their former successes. The following are some of those who made the above trip: Sydney Winsby, W. Newcombe, F. G. Wood, R. White, J. Cambie, H. Brown, A. R. Brown and Gus Carne.

Miss Helen Robertson of St. John, N. B., is here, the guest of Mrs. H. B. McKenzie, Labouchere street.

Mrs. W. A. McKeown, Mrs. Scharnschmidt and Mrs. Major A. Nichol, all of whom have been spending the winter here with friends, leave on the 24th inst for their home at White Horse.

Miss Creighton and Miss Steele, who have been the guests here of Mrs. H. B. McKenzie, Labouchere street, left on Friday for their home in Brantford, Ont., while en route Miss Creighton will visit her uncle at Nelson, and Miss Steele will make a short stay with relatives at Winnipeg.

At their home, "The Corrona," Pandora avenue, on Wednesday evening, the Misses Roach gave a charming progressive whist party, the honors being won by Miss S. Gonsa and Mr. Carson, each of whom received first prizes, and Miss Hodge and Mr. Kiso each receiving second. After the contest a tempting supper was served to the guests, the tables being prettily decorated with white roses, carnations and pink tulle. Miss Pears, Miss Brayden and Miss Kennedy assisted the hostess in serving. When this was dispatched, all indulged in a delightful dance, which was kept up until the morning hours. The following were the guests: Mr. and Mrs. T. Watson, Miss S. Gonsa, Mr. R. George, Mr. and Mrs. A. Peden, Miss Hosker, Mr. A. Lawrence, Miss McKelrick, Dr. McRae, Mr. C. Geiger, Miss N. Fuglie, Miss Gillespie, Mr. M. Cuzner, Mr. E. Allan, Miss Keate, Miss K. Palmer, Mr. Carson, Miss Gibson, Mr. C. Miller, Miss Turner, Mr. W. Petticrew, Mr. and Mrs.

The young ladies of the Luncheon Club held their meeting and partook of a dainty luncheon at the home of one of their number, on Tuesday of last week. Miss Tatlow, Pemberton road, had the honor to be hostess on this occasion and proved to be a very charming one. The table was decorated with choice spring flowers and ferns, and each of the young ladies brought their allotted dainties. About the same number were present as on the former occasion the previous week.

The King's Daughters intend holding a carnival of books and bookmakers in the Assembly hall on May 1st and 2nd that promises to be something very attractive. That these energetic ladies who are working so faithfully for the good of their fellowmen make a success of whatever they undertake is well known in Victoria, and that this will be no exception is already assured.

On Thursday Mrs. Arthur Jones was hostess at an enjoyable luncheon party.

Mrs. J. H. Greer has her sister, Mrs. Hodge of Nelson, as her guest at present.

Mrs. A. E. McPhillips entertained at a small luncheon party on Wednesday.

Miss Ridley of Toronto, is here enjoying a pleasant visit, the guest of Mrs. T. H. Cusack, Kingston street.

The next tea of the series to be given by the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Ladies' Aid, will be held at Mrs. D. E. Campbell's, she having kindly placed her house at the disposal of the ladies for the occasion. It will be held early in April.

Mrs. Roberts of Kuper Island, accompanied by her daughter Miss Mary Roberts, are spending a few days in Victoria. They are guests at the New England.

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Lelsk, Mr. D. Kent, Miss H. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dillabough, Mr. H. F. Smith, Corporal Simpson, the Misses Hodges, Corporal Shute, Miss Newbegg, Mr. R. Burns, Mrs. C. Kennedy, Miss S. Pears, Mr. J. Braden, Dr. and Mrs. Burgess, Miss I. Braden, Miss Nelands, Mr. G. H. Bissell, Mr. A. Greenfield, Mr. Snider, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Kiso, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. S. Peel, Miss E. Cole, Mr. A. Shotbolt.

On Friday evening of last week a merry band of the friends of Mr. and

KING ALFONSO AND HIS FIANCE



Princess Ina of Battenberg

Mrs. Jones, 95 Gorge road, assembled at their residence in order to enjoy a pleasant evening in their company, and also to give them a genuine surprise party. To do this more effectually most of the guests came masked, and representing many odd characters and types, which added no little to the amusement of the occasion. When all were assembled at the proper time masks were removed and games, music and merriment in general ensued until the wants of the inner man needed looking after, when the ladies of the party soon unearthed many mysterious parcels, the contents of which proved very appetizing. After the beautiful spread was disposed of the guests again betook themselves to music and games until the early morning, when they departed thoroughly delighted with their jolly surprise party. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Olive, Mrs. Watson, Miss Patton, Mr. P. Patton, Miss Shakespeare, Miss M. Patton, Miss P. Patton, Mr. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Watson, Mr. A. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McNeil, Miss Florrie Kettle, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, the Misses Merrill, Mr. Maynard, Mrs. R. Stephen, Miss M. Ross, Mrs. Patton and many others.

On Saturday, 17th inst., at the McDowell residence, Chatham street, Mr. H. McDowell, assistant fire chief, celebrated his birthday, when a sumptuous dinner was given to a number of his gentlemen friends, his mother and sisters being charming hostesses for the occasion. As it was St. Patrick's day the decorations were all in green, shamrocks being in evidence everywhere with pretty effect, especially so in the artistic way it was utilized in the place cards at table. After the dinner was disposed of many toasts were proposed and much Irish wit and humor indulged in. Chief Watson proposed the health of the McDowell family, which was heartily responded to, as was also one for Aunt Ireland, proposed by Mr. Del Smith and supported by Mr. C. Russell. Vocal selections were ably rendered by Chief Watson and Mr. Thomas McDowell, besides Irish music and choruses by many present, while Mr. W. McKicking and Mr. Carroll delighted all present with their beautiful rendering of many choice

instrumental numbers. Some of the gentlemen present were Chief Thomas Watson, Mr. Del Smith, Mr. C. Russell, Mr. Wm. McKicking, Mr. L. Burns, Mr. H. Phipps, Mr. G. Mitchell, Mr. J. Carroll and others.

The "Alamo" Club, under the management of Mrs. Lester, held a delightful and well-attended meeting on Wednesday evening at A. O. U. W. hall. The next dance will be given on Wednesday, April 4th, and will be known as an "apron and necktie party."

Mrs. Packard of Chemainus, spent last week in town. While here Mrs. Packard made her headquarters at the Driard, but took occasion to visit some of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew. Cochrane of Medicine Hat, who have been spending several months at Los Angeles, Cal., paid a flying visit here to their son, Mr. Colby Cochrane, of Quebec street, during the past week while en route to their home.

Mr. W. W. Goldsmith, of Denver, Col., accompanied by his brother, Mr. H. Goldsmith, was several days in the city last week.

Mr. Dugan of Halifax, N. S., who has been here on the coast for some weeks, left on Monday night en route to the East.

Mr. Bechtel and Mr. A. E. Bechtel spent a day or two last week at Somers lake, where they were successful in securing a good catch of shining beauties.

Mrs. E. J. Palmer of Chemainus, has been enjoying a holiday here during the past week. While here Mrs. Palmer

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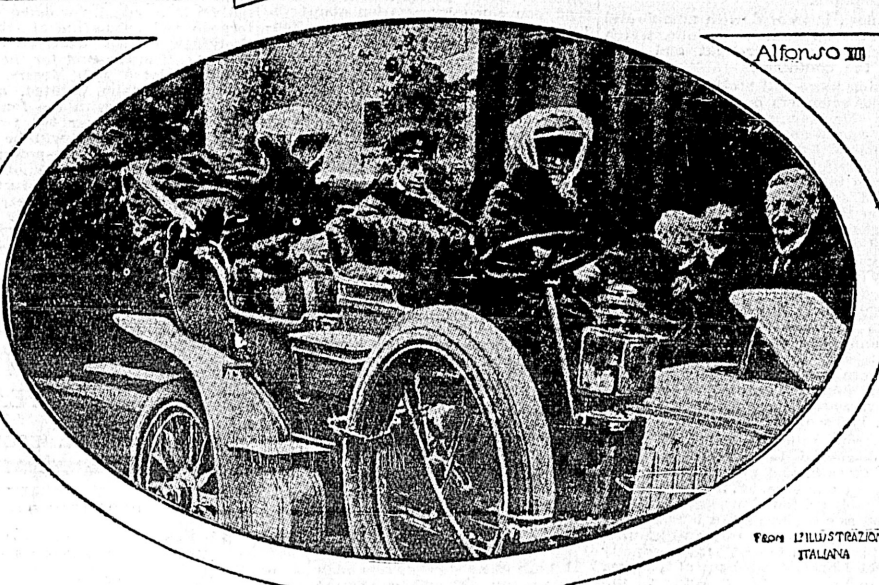
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Alfonso XIII in his Automobile.

A Siberian Mammoth

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

SOME four or five years ago I came across an American illustrated newspaper containing an account of the discovery of a perfect mammoth in Siberia, where it had been imbedded in a glacier for thousands of years. It was stated that an expedition had been sent from St. Petersburg by the Imperial Academy of Sciences, headed by Dr. Herz. Also that later a telegram had been received stating the expedition had been successful in securing the animal complete, and that all the principal parts including even part of the contents of the stomach had been secured and were being brought on sledges overland for thousands of miles. I was intensely interested in the alleged discovery and made many enquiries of various people to find out if there was anything in it more than sensation such as is often got from some of the American papers. The result of my enquiries was very disappointing; most of those I interviewed considered it a yarn. I let the matter rest for some time and then decided to write to a friend in St. Petersburg for particulars. Mrs. Calthorpe, nee Dunsmuir, wife of Captain Gough-Calthorpe, who was naval attaché to the British Legation at the time, responded in due course of time, sending me a photo, reproduced herewith, of the animal as it appeared stuffed in the Imperial Museum, and the promise of a description, which Mr. Norman, secretary of the legation, had kindly promised to translate from the Russian for me. This has lately come to hand, and as Mr. Norman states, is rather disappointing. That is as regards the size of the mammoth, it being a young one. The wonderful part of the story is that the stomach of the mammoth contained food as fresh as the day it was eaten thousands of years ago. The food seems to have been young shoots of a species of pine tree, with vegetable matter. The hair on its back was about 12 inches long with a thick fur

element is Sredue Kolymsk, 300 versts (a verst is 3,500 yards) away. The situation of the body is a very extraordinary one. It lies in an enormous pocket of ice, between the mountains, near the river bank. The ice is evidently the relic of the great glacier that existed here in former ages. The upper ice in time flowed away, leaving only the lower part shut up in this pocket. The River Beresowka only thaws for a short time in summer. The surface of the earth in this region also thaws only at this season, and then only to a depth of two or three feet. Beneath that the soil is eternally frozen.

A slight melting of the surface of the ice left a bright, smooth space, peering through with the Cossack Jawlowsky saw the ancient mammoth preserved, as we sometimes see a lobster in a cake of ice. The Cossack knew how interesting such relics were to civilized men and promptly reported this one.

Through the agency of Mr. Horn, the Chief of Police of Kolymsk, the Cossack's report was conveyed to the Governor of Yakutsk. He being interested in scientific matters promptly communicated the report to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.

The greatest scientific undertaking of this kind ever made was then determined upon. This was nothing less than an expedition to bring back the complete body of the mammoth. It was promptly organized by the Imperial Academy, with the fullest assistance of the government and the Ministry of Finance. Dr. Otto Herz, curator of the Imperial Museum, was appointed leader of the expedition, with Dr. Pflizenmayer as assistant.

The expedition proceeded along the Trans-Siberian railroad as far as Irkutsk. From there to the place of the discovery in a journey by land and water of fully 3,000 miles. The scientists made part of this journey in boats down Lena river to Jakutsk. They then started on an overland jour-

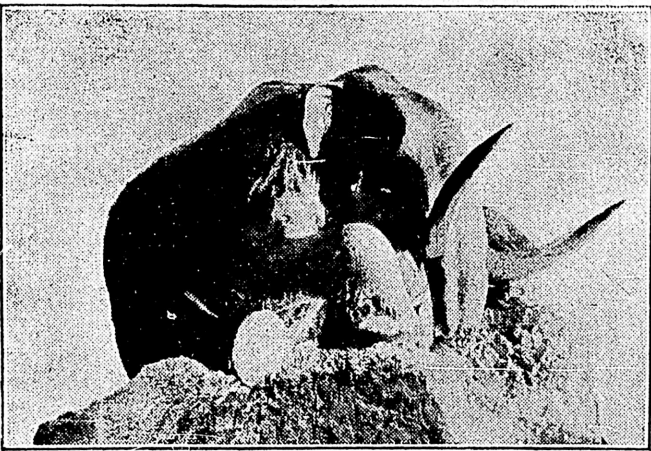
Sometimes the mammoth would be come mired in a soft spot of earth in time and there sink in, die, become frozen and preserved forever. Another mammoth, while walking across a glacier, would fall into a crevasse and there become frozen in a gigantic block of ice. That is what happened in the case of the animal recently discovered in Siberia. The soil is generally frozen to a depth of 400 feet in Northern Siberia.

There were many species of mammoths, some of them existing in earlier ages than others. One species was provided with four tusks, the upper ones turning up as in the present elephant, and the lower turning down, as in the walrus. These horns were of gigantic size, in some cases measuring twelve feet long. They were adapted principally to digging up and pulling down trees. The mastodon was a giant elephant of a still earlier period than the mammoth.

In spite of their gigantic size and weapons, the mammoths were frequently killed by prehistoric men. These men must have been very brave and determined to kill these huge and terribly armed beasts, with stone and rude wood and bone spears.

The very word "mammoth" is of Siberian Tartar origin, being derived from the word "mamont" the earth, on account of the beast being found frozen in the earth. Chinese records show that they, too, frequently discovered the frozen mammoths. The beast is probably the same as the "Behemoth" of the Bible.

The bones of the mammoth when first discovered in Europe were variously regarded as the remains of giant men and of elephants that had been brought to Europe by the ancient Romans. Even the majority of scientists held to this opinion until Sir Richard Owen, the great palaeontologist, first proved that they were the remains of an extinct animal allied to, but of different species from, the elephant.



THE MAMMOTH AS IT APPEARS IN THE ST. PETERSBURG MUSEUM

at the roots of the hair. I submit the translated account by Mr. Norman, with his letter to me, which I think will be interesting to the many friends of the two British Columbia ladies mentioned therein. I also give an account of the expedition as contained in the newspapers at the time of discovery, as follows:

Story of the Scientific Expedition.
The discovery of the mammoth to which the cable despatch on this page refers, was reported during the summer, and has excited the wildest interest in scientific circles.

A very interesting account of the discovery by Dr. von Adelung, curator of the museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, has just appeared in the Globus, a leading German scientific paper, of Brunswick.

From this account it appears that the mammoth was first reported by a Cossack named Jawlowsky. He found it in a glacier, near the Beresowka river, a tributary of the Kolyma river, in far Northeastern Siberia. The nearest set-

ney to Sredue Kolymsk. They took fifty horses for transport. A large part of the way lay through virgin forest. Then came the formation called the Talga, a sort of Arctic moraine, which becomes swampy and dangerous in summer.

The scientists had to live on salt fish, mare's milk and steved tree bark. Several lives were lost on the journey, but it is now known that the chief scientists reached their destination. They proceeded without delay to excavate the mammoth.

The flesh is treated with arsenic and then sewn up in new cowhide, which shrinks, becomes air-tight and preserves the contents.

Nothing more will probably be heard from the scientists during the present winter. Dr. Herz, according to the last report, was in doubt as to which of two ways he will take in returning. He may, during the coming summer, endeavor to take the mammoth's remains overland to Markova, a little settlement on the Anadyr river, which runs into Behring Sea. There he would winter and go down the river at the opening of next summer and catch the steamship that calls there once a year.

If it proves impracticable, he will have to wait until the winter of 1902-1903, and take the remains overland by sledges to Irkutsk. It would be impossible to make this tremendous journey in summer, through a roadless country, where there are thousands of square miles of swamps.

Numerous relics of mammoths have been discovered in Siberia, including pieces of skin, and all the bones. On more than one occasion a complete animal has been found preserved in the ice, but a complete animal has never been secured in its entirety and brought back to civilization. That is exactly what the Imperial Academy of Sciences now propose to do. According to the last report from Irkutsk, it is in a fair way to accomplish this.

It is, perhaps, one of the most marvelous facts in the whole realm of nature that the body of a mammoth should be preserved exactly as it existed in life thousands and thousands of years ago, but there is every reason to believe that this happened in countless cases.

The mammoth was a gigantic species of extinct elephant. It flourished in past geological ages, and also survived into the days of early man. When the Palaeolithic or Old Stone man flourished on earth 200,000 years ago, the mammoth was as common as the horse today. In no part of the world were mammoths more abundant than in Northern Siberia. They must have roamed about there as freely as the buffalo did in North America fifty years ago.

Though similar in structure to the modern elephant, the mammoth was very different in habits. He was a northern animal and with this in view was provided with a very long, thick hair, reddish in color, like that of the camel. He had extraordinary teeth and stomach, so that he was able to masticate and digest, not only plants, leaves and so forth, but wood and the trunks of trees. His stomach has been found full of young fir trees. His teeth were built in layers and renewed themselves ceaselessly all through life.

many species of extinct elephants are now distinguished, among which one, known under the name of Mammoth (Elephas Primigenius), existed in immense numbers in Europe and in Siberia as far as its most northern limits. In Siberia the frozen bodies of these animals have frequently been found well preserved, with the skin and flesh. On account of the remoteness of the places where these bodies have been found not all the expeditions sent to exhume them have had a successful issue. In this connection the most successful of all was that organized by the Academy of Sciences in 1901 to the River Beresowka, in the Yakutsk district, which consisted of Messrs. O. F. Herz and E. W. Pflizenmayer. Thanks to this expedition an excellent specimen of the mammoth was received by the Academy of Sciences, rather young, with skin, parts of the internal organs, some food and almost the whole skeleton. Unfortunately some of the soft parts of the body, such as the trunk, were not found. The remains of this mammoth made it possible not only to set up the skeleton, but to stuff the animal, which is placed in the position in which it died, suddenly, in all probability, and in which it was found in a frozen condition.

THE "DREADNOUGHT"

Engineering, in the course of a long and informing article on the design of the Dreadnought, and the developments in ordnance and armour which have led up to the design, says that up till quite recently the 12-in. gun adopted on British ships has been of only 40 calibres in length, and the velocity has been 2500 ft. or 2600 ft. per second. Each of the ten guns of the Dreadnought, being of 45 calibres, will be something like 30 per cent. more powerful than those fitted in ships of two years ago, double the power of the 9.2-in. gun, nearly five times the power of the 7.5-in. gun, and eight times that of the 6-in. gun. It will thus be readily understood that in the offensive power the new ship is an enormous step forward. In ten years, from 1892 to 1902, there was an increase of 22 per cent. in the collective muzzle energy from one round of the guns in battleships, while in the past five years the advance has been 147 per cent. More important still, every shot from the Dreadnought will be effective at six miles range, whereas in the case of the ships of three years ago the maximum range was not more than five miles. The distribution of the armament, continues Engineering, is equally important. The offensive power being concentrated in fewer guns, it became necessary that each gun should be capable of use through a wide angle; in other words, that more of the guns than hitherto should be capable of firing on either broadside. On the forecastle there will be mounted two 12-in. guns in a barbette, the centre line being considerably above the water-level. On each side, a short distance to the rear, there will be two other pairs of 12-in. guns on the upper deck level, and in order to enable these guns to fire ahead an embrasure is formed at each side of forecastle, so that all six 12-in. guns may take part in a running fight. At the same time four of them can be used on each broadside. Aft there are two pairs of guns, both in the centre line of the ship, one pair to the rear of the other on the same level. All four guns, therefore, cannot be fired astern, although they have a very considerable arc of training, abaft and forward of the beam. The Dreadnought, therefore, besides having ten 12-in. guns, will have the enormous broadside fire of eight 12-inch guns, which far exceeds anything in previous ships. She is equal to any two other ships. None of the guns are at a less height than the upper deck level. This very desirable improvement, which has been carried out in all ships since Sir Phillip Watts went to the admiralty, adds materially to the fighting efficiency, because, in a heavy sea, with the ship rolling through 20 deg. or 25 deg., the guns formerly placed on the main deck could only be fired intermittently, owing to the disappearance of the target from the sighting position. In the new ships, with weapons on a higher plane, the captain of the gun need never lose the enemy on his sights. In the Dreadnought, the intention is to adopt, for defence against torpedo and submarine attack, an entirely new weapon, using an 18-pounder shot. The contract for the machinery was placed with Messrs. Vickers Sons and Maxim, limited, and it is anticipated that with the four propellers running at over 300 revolutions, the power developed will be equal to 23,000 indicated horse-power, giving the ship a speed of 21 knots. There will be two high-pressure turbines and two low-pressure turbines, each on separate shafts, and each shaft will also carry an astern turbine. There will also be two cruising turbines. The steam pressure is to be higher than in any previous turbine ship.

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ESPERANTO

It is only eighteen years since Esperanto was invented as a universal language, but already a quarter of a million supporters are claimed for it in Europe. For a few converts equal them. For instance, at a meeting of the London Esperanto club recently, all the proceedings were conducted in Esperanto, and the affair wound up with an Esperanto concert. The great hit of the evening was made by a songstress who gave an Esperanto version of the popular ditty, "I Can't Think of Nothing Else But You, Lu, Lu," of which the chorus ran:

"Mi pensas pri neniu krom vi Lu Lu, Ho, kara Lu, Ho, hela Lu, Mi tute postdomante La kazo estas tiu, La tutsola kazo estas Lu, Lu, Lu." The following is the English original: "I can't think of nothing else, but you, Lu, I sigh for you, I die for you. At night when I sleep I dream of you, I wake and find I see weeping. All for you, my Lu, I'm dreaming all for you, Lu."

Of Esperanto as a vehicle for serious song, the London Mail said: "It is an old path, but considered as a melodious language, for the vocalist after throwing a word of pathos into a sonorous phrase like 'Malgale sopras silencia,' strikes an obstacle in the shape of a word like 'senpaci'." Again, the paper under 'la batado de vespera sonoro' with the correct 'tars-in-the-voice' expression, but the words, 'tutaj de la globo' have the same song word, and the author brings down the house in an unanticipated fashion.

Esperanto was invented by Dr. Zamenhof, a physician of Warsaw, during his fifteen years' incarceration in a Polish prison for a political offence. Last August an Esperanto congress was

held at Boulogne-sur-Mer. There were delegates from every country in Europe, and from India, Japan, Canada, and New Zealand, and all of them were able to converse in a common tongue, although they did not know a single word of each other's natural language.

The congress was referred to as 'Universala Kongreso en Boulogne-sur-Mer, sub la prezido de Dr. Zamenhof,' which, in the simplicity of the language, explains itself even to an Englishman.

At the congress all matters connected with the youngest language of the world were discussed, its shortcomings were as

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USED MEN AT THE OFFICE UP AND TIRED OUT WOMEN IN THE HOME CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out. The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart. Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

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PICTURES OF WAR

NO. 2.

"THE HOURS OF THE OX"

A Narrative of the Furlorn Hope at Nanshan and Tragedy of a Tokio Geisha and Her Lover
J. GORDON SMITH

IN the Street of the Geisha—a narrow street of unpainted and picturesque houses with sliding doors, paper-pannelled, and with paper lanterns, aglow with mellow light, fronting every residence, each lantern bearing the honorable name of the dwelling it fronted—lived O Haru San, the dainty Miss Chrysanthemum, a pretty maid whose coal-black eyes flashed between tilted eyelashes and whose raven-black hair, so neatly coiffured in double pompadours, ever glistened with fragrant oil. The House of the Stork, which stands midway from either end of that lantern-lit lane—you will recognize it by the carvings over the porch—was known throughout the great sprawled city because O Haru San lived there; and the other geisha, whose life, like hers, was to amuse, were not jealous of her fame. No one could be jealous of O Haru San, at least so the old Neilsen—the old woman with blackened teeth who "mothered" a score of singing girls—has told me. She was liked by all, but now the koto and the samisen are silent in the Street of the Geisha, the voices of the singers are unheard beyond the house fronts, a striking difference from other days when the twang of the samisen and the tinkling of the koto was heard even until "the hours of the ox"; those quiet hours of early morn when only the watchmen with their clanking truncheons are abroad. Now the geisha are sad because O Haru San is dead.

When the house coolies shouted "O Haru!" (honorable good morning) and ran along the verandahs noisily sliding the shutters aside to let in the morning sunlight the shoji of O Haru San was not pushed aside as on other mornings. Her pretty head was not stretched out to return the greeting as usual. She lay on her futai with still hands clasped tight on a photograph and a pair of black hair—trunk photograph and hair of a soldier who had given his life for his country in the fierce fight at Nanshan. The dainty O Haru San could no longer answer greetings. She was dead. Her life's blood stained the clean matting, flooding from the soaked pillow to the shoji, whose rice-paper panels hid the verandah beyond and the garden below. An open wound at her throat and a blood-curdled knife on the floor told their own tale. The photograph she held told more. This is why the old Neilsen took it from the still brown hands before the sworded policemen came to ask questions—hard and cruel questions. The answers noted, they went away leaving the geisha of the House of the Stork alone with the dead. The geisha knew what the policemen did not know, that the unfortunate Miss Chrysanthemum had taken her life because Lieut. Yamamura of the Imperial Guards, was dead over seas. They believed the geisha had gone to join her soldier lover in that mystic plane where the shades journey in search of the eternal peace of Nirvana.

It is a sad story that of Yamamura and O Haru San. Once the little maid had lived in a house which stretched for yards and yards in a beautiful wistaria garden at Shinagawa. Before she was born the white-walled "nagaya," which enclosed the villa, had housed her father's retainers, two sworded men who fought their master's battles and upheld his honor within the land. But this was before the evil days came, and a dwindling fortune saw the nagaya emptied before her mother died. Yet O Haru San was content; she and her father were sufficiently blessed with riches to live in comfort if not in keeping with the old-style lavishment. And O Haru San was in love, which gave contentment. Often in her happy girlhood days she had stood with the trailing wistaria—its pale blue blossoms beautiful in the night light—falling on her shoulders from the bamboo frame overhead; and as the moonlight filtered through the flower screen, the youthful Yamamura from the neighboring villa had stood with her feeding the goldfishes which swarmed in the little lake before them. Together they had stood on the curved bridges—the semi-circular platforms over the necks of the ponds—watching the glowing lanterns that swung in the evening breeze, and saying the phrases that lovers have said since the world began. In those days—the happy days of youth—the young man had vowed eternal love.

But time works many changes. In the years that followed the fortune of Nobukata, the father of O Haru San, dwindled away, and when his remains were buried at Aoyama, beneath the cherry trees, the relatives apprenticed the orphan girl, then budding into womanhood, to the old woman in the House of Stork in the Street of the Geisha. There, when he returned from the school to which his father had sent him, Yamamura found his childhood's sweetheart, and they sat together on cushions spread over a mat covered floor between four paper-covered walls, whose little squares of paper were like frosted glass, while O Haru San twanged the three-stringed samisen and

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with her shrill voice sang the old-time love songs her lover liked:

"I have been here before,
But when or how I cannot tell;
I know the gate beyond the door,
The sweet keen smell,
The sighing sound, the lights along the shore.
You have been mine before,
How long ago I may not know;
But just when at that swallow's soar
Your neck turned so,
Some vell did fall—I knew it all of yore."

So she sang, and they were happy. Yet when they heard the singing of O Kaka San from an adjoining room, both sat silent, for the song she sang was of a broken string, the omen of coming separation:

"There!—oh, what shall we do
Pined for a double existence,—
And, now as we sit together,
The string of the samisen snaps!"

As O Kaka sang beyond the shoji the lovers were brooding—the snapping string told of divided lives. But it could not be. Some day Yamamura would exchange pillows with her, and carry her off to a garden where wistaria grew and iris bloomed at the edge of a pond where goldfishes swam. He had promised to do so; and because of that promise O Haru San found life pleasant. She rode away at night in the train of her companion geisha, with a mushroom-like hat of the kurumaya, bobbing before her as he ran, dragging her in his little two-wheeled jirikisha, to places she did not know, where she danced the quaint cherry dance, the fan dance, and all the old traditional dances; and she sang and danced gracefully before rich merchants and others who gave banquets to each other; she performed at many celebrations. But all the while she thought of Yamamura.

One day the geisha told her tales of a Miss Flower Bud—O Koiaba San—and of her affection for Yamamura. Gradually the germ grew and the cancer of jealousy ate into the heart of Miss Chrysanthemum. She doubted, and questioned her lover; chided him, however, that another shared the affection he gave her. "Can anyone see the moon when the sun shines?" he said, with true Oriental poesy; and O Haru San was happy again. Yet the suspicion remained and when Yamamura was called to the colors, to join the Imperial Guards and to go to fight overseas, it had become increased because of the tales the geisha told her.

That night the string of her samisen snapped!

The Imperial Guards entrained at Shinbashi for the front. Standing in the crowd, he brightened, naïve and gayest "obi" about his neck, he waved powdered profusely, contrasting with the dull red of her bamboo-framed umbrella of oiled paper, O Haru San watched the soldiers march by. There was bustle and tramping all about her, but O Haru San was more interested in the young girl who leaned over the railing of a verandah opposite, throwing down on the crowds. The bugles sounded loud, and the people were tip-toeing on their stilted "geta" to see the passing regiment. Loud were the shouts of "banzai." The soldiers were imposing in their warlike array. Their heavy coats were tightly rolled and fastened about their knapsacks and boots, canteens, and all the field equipment, brightly burnished was loaded on their backs, and they were falling but the soldiers pladed on heavily and the people cheered them on their way. Banzai, shouted O Haru San with those about her, but, like his comrades, Lieut. Yamamura passed on silently not noticing the geisha who had shouted so shrilly, "Ten Thousand Years." Yet, he looked up at the girl on the balcony, and waved his hand to her, smiling as he did so; and she threw a spray of plum blossoms down toward him. O Haru San saw all these things and she shuffled out of the crowd with a heavy heart to weep at her home in the Street of the Geisha. As the days passed the tale the other geisha told her of the fair Miss Flower Bud daughter of the silk-seller of Kyobashi-cho, made her sadder and sadder. Hardly a day passed but saw her weeping.

In a corner of her room stood a samisen with a broken string.

It was the hours of the ox, the darkest, stillest hours of the night, when all good people slept, and O Haru San feared that demons would spring from among the trees as she saw, dimly, the two lanterns of the temple entrance and the faint flicker of the candles that burned before Amida the Peaceful. She set her lips together, and went, so fearfully, into the holy grove. Once, when the priest boomed the hollow "kan-kan" at the temple gate, she gasped and almost fell, but she plucked up courage and went on. Jealousy was stronger than fear. In her hand, hidden in the folds of a baggy sleeve of her kimono, she held a wooden doll, an effigy of Yamamura the faithless, which Kimochi the carpenter, had made for her. With her kimono covered by a ghostly robe of white, and a little mirror dangling from her neck, and three candles set in a stand tilted to her hair—all the proscribed requirements of a custom as old as time—she went on in the quietness of early morning, after the custom of forsaken maidens, to the temple of Amida-butsu. With hammer and nails brought from the carpenter's shop she fastened the image she brought in the sacred grove, until, to save face, her knees she prayed that the gods might play the fickle Yamamura, who had smiled at the maiden who leaned from a verandah as the soldiers marched by. Then O Haru San gathered her belongings and stole away. The next night she would go again and drive more nails into the sacred tree, until, to save face, the messenger of the gods—the monkey who travels in space as fast as the shooting stars—would strike Yamamura dead.

Three men leaned against a slippery sea-polished rock to rest; it wears the arms to hold a seven-pound Musashi breast-high and nuzzle for hours breasting the flooding sea-swell. Near them four others supported each other; it was easier thus to withstand the tide. Two held the rifles and cartridge-filled belt-pouches in air while the other two dragged from beneath the sea their wicker baskets of cold, brine-soaked and glut-

inous rice. This, with some brackish water from a Kinchuu well was all the sustenance Lieut. Yamamura and his comrades of the Imperial Guards had found opportunity to take since they had battered down the great iron-studded oak gate in the vaulted gateway beneath one of the four great towers of the square-walled Chinese city, while comrades swarmed with ladders over the sculler cranelled wall from which artillery and subsequent rifle fire had driven grey-coated Russian soldiery, and fought so desperately in the darkened streets. Overhead glared the pitiless sun. It was different last night when, with a carbine snatched from a dead man huddled like the stubble of the paddy-fields near the wall, Lieut. Yamamura rushed over the round mill stones laid to make rough paving for the bullock carts when they were jammed at the city gate after nightfall. Then bayonets had gleamed in the night, rifles had flashed red like snake tongues, men had screamed to God and Buddha and died without seeing kin before their closing eyes or hearing the longed-for Nam-butsu—and in the dawn Chinese came to loot the heaped-up bodies in the sunbaked streets, while three divisions, with 50,000 fighting rifles, spread themselves about the base of the Nanshan where an army was buried in trenches, covered ways, galleries, semi-permanent batteries and cemented emplacements. On the grass-grown walls of Kinchuan Chinese gathered to watch these hated invaders swarm ready for a desperate battle—there was no more desperate battle in this hard-fought war than that of Nanshan. Little could be seen by these early morning watchers, only the khaki-colored swarms of soldiery, faint-seen in the general sunbaked yellow of all the country, some gun-flashes from the fields of Kan, and the swirling white smoke of soup kitchens making breakfast for the defenders, who, at their leisure, smoked an early morning cigarette. Yamamura and those with him were sent fresh from the street fighting at Kinchuan, direct from those rushes and counter-rushes of Kan, and his comrades were sent to the sea, at first a relief, then a fatiguing counter-force to make them wish to lie down and let the inrolling waves drown them. Only great strength of purpose enabled them to withstand the ebb and flow.

Loud laughter sounded near the four, an outburst of merriment from some soldiers who paddled near them. A shell—projectiles had been shrieking as they ricocheted over the water and cut the air overhead for two hours—struck the rock against which the three rested and splattered their flesh and blood against its smooth sides. This was a laugh-provoking matter to those who saw this thing. Had it been others whose bodies were beaten to pulp by the enemy's shell the three would doubtless have laughed and jeered. Yamamura and his comrades ate their sticky rice, unheeding; it would soon be their turn to hold the rifles while their famished comrades ate from their soaked baversacks.

Atsumare—(fall in.) A bugle flared, and the rice baskets were put away, the Muratas handed over without complaint, and hunger forgotten. The awaited advance of the forlorn hope was to begin. The battle was to begin as the Japanese began all other battles, with a sacrifice to the gods. The first shot was the enemy's spirit, already in the brown fields the waders say bayonets glistening as far as they could see. From seaward the smoke of three gunboats trailed shoreward as the navy men groped their way—lanterns preceded them to drag for mines—into Kinchuan bay. In the plain they saw batteries advancing, the blue woodwork of cannon carriages as they were called here and there seen plain in the field of brown. The thunder of the guns was becoming intense; no longer isolated batteries were shelling each other—'twas a duel of hundreds of guns flashing flame and sending echoes resounding to the five hills of Nanshan and across the silver streak of water which was Talianwan bay where the lone gunboat Boby assisted the land batteries to shell the brown army, and reechoed back by the furrowed slopes of towering Mount Sampson.

"Banzai—Nippon Banzai. The forlorn hope scrambled wet and happy from the sea over slippery shore rocks to scurry in small groups of fives and tens up the hillside; they were far in advance of their fellows of the Osaka and Nagoya divisions and others of the Tokio division whose bayonets shone like distant heliographs.

Up—up—up. In the face of the singing death they climbed. "Who shall stop us?" shouted Yamamura, and a full-throated banzai rolled back in reply. From the yellow garters circling the hill faces—the red faces of a woman's dress—machine guns swept lanes in the advancing ranks, even before the wire entanglements were reached. Some distance away nine men were mangled and their broken bodies hurled in air mingled in a fountain of earth as a mine exploded to the touch of an engineer in one of those terraces of the serried hills—it was folly for the civilians to have trodden the obviously turned up earth marking plain its dangers. In the woven network of the cruelly-barbed wire twenty feet wide and stretching at intervals along the hill-face, all interwoven between posts three or four feet high, impossible of passage by crawling beneath, perspiring brown soldiers floundered, grunting in agony as the barbs tore their clothes and flesh while comrades were trampled flat, and some falling over the glistening wire as machine gun pellets or German bullets punctured their vitals. Above, the bands of the trenches parapetted with sandbags and with little clouds wisping over them after sudden flame-flashes disappeared, seemed an impossible goal. Siberian riflemen, snoring cigarettes, fired rapidly at those who caught in the wires, dodging as the whistle of shrapnel rounded close, and falling prostrate behind the gabions to hide until the shell exploded and then dodge out again to send death to the forlorn hope struggling in the wires.

Deploying, the forlorn hope scurried from the wires leaving their dead caught in the entanglement they had passed and a General staring at them with powerful binoculars from the vantage

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roof of an abandoned temple to Confucious on a mound of the little mud-walled Chinese village, said laconically to his aides "All right," and swung his glasses to take in other panorama. He looked from the blue sea to the left where the gunboat Boby puffed shells to the rolling sea to the right with five more desired gunboats creeping through the mine-field into range; he saw little swarms of brown atoms like ants on an ant-hill extending about the slopes, battered by the shells from the hills of Kan, and the swirling white smoke of soup kitchens making breakfast for the defenders, who, at their leisure, smoked an early morning cigarette. Yamamura and those with him were sent fresh from the street fighting at Kinchuan, direct from those rushes and counter-rushes of Kan, and his comrades were sent to the sea, at first a relief, then a fatiguing counter-force to make them wish to lie down and let the inrolling waves drown them. Only great strength of purpose enabled them to withstand the ebb and flow.

In this Plevna of the Orient there were forts of iron, bricks, stone and concrete; there were big Obuchoff guns, Mettrallere and Nordenfeldts, and other automatic machine guns; old Chinese, fifteen centimetre muzzle-loaders, looted Krupps, and other guns, all well employed in good works which cost the Russian Treasury much money and engineers weeks of arduous effort. There were two covered lines of entrenchments, one above the other, and each protected one of the two series of defence works; in the upper, riflemen covered the forts, in the lower they covered the minor defence works where were search-lights, machine guns and mine connections, and covered ways gave passage from one work to the other and telegraphic communication possible with all the hill outcrops. In the trenches were beds and bedding, camp kitchens and all the impedimenta of a garrison. Behind serried Nanshan rose Nankwanling, but though it seemed better for the defence of this two-mile isthmus which was the door to Port Arthur's forty-one forts and a harbor sheltering a navy that feared to give battle, few guns were mounted there. Sprung from Nanshan, a suddenly five slow-moving hills, was bristled with over 120 guns.

The forlorn hope was few when it passed the entanglements, Lieut. Yamamura, his cheek caked with coagulated blood—a German bullet had torn the fleshy part—was sitting down to put on straw sandals instead of the uncomfortable leather boots; these Western abominations made blisters on his feet. Sergeant Makai and the others meanwhile calmly advanced in the face of a galling fire.

"Banzai. No longer was it a full-throated shout, it seemed a thin plaintive wail. Further advance seemed impossible. The wump-whip of bullets and the phut-phut of impact against the earth seemed to unnerve all. Greycoats were seen plain in the trench as they leaned over to slaughter the thinned assaults. Rattle of musketry drowned even thought, it seemed; roll or artillery seemed deafening. 'Twas the climax of the battle, thought Yamamura, but it was but the steady bombardment of the massed batteries—the preparation for coming assaults.

The Lieutenant shouted to the staggering standard-bearer—he was the ninth man to carry the flag since they had passed the wires, hours, perhaps days, ago—and he lurched to the front. Yamamura threw aside his rifle, bared his sword and hurried forward.

"Juso kogeki wo-okuonai," shouted the Lieutenant, and the few responded to the order. There was no need to fix bayonets; the swords were already at the end of the Muratas. They surged upward heedful of the command, "Charge with the bayonet."

Ensign Isawa was wounded in the cheek and breast. Sub-lieutenant Okamura came with a lint bandage and he was shot down. A little hole showed in his forehead as he rolled down the hill; there was no blood flowing. The remnant ran and swarmed into the trench, beating bayonet against bayonet, kicking sandbags from the parapet onto those below. But they were too few; the defenders were too many, and, unnerved by the slaughter the remainder—no more than a score—turned, broke, and fled down the hill which 240 had started to climb.

A projected rifleman took deliberate aim and a bullet penetrated Yamamura's body. His comrades snatched him as he fell, and burdened with an inert, bleeding body, they staggered down the slope and eight men, all wounded, threw themselves prostrate behind a Chinese burial mound, some of them crying bitterly. The forlorn hope had failed. Those who ordered it to the trenches expected it to succeed.

From three sides the whole army was assailing the hill as bearers carried Lieut. Yamamura to a river-side field hospital. The massed artillery poured a galling and well-aimed fire on the defence works and from sea five gunboats with heavier naval guns came in to turn the battle. Soon after the naval guns began Kondranchenko knew all was lost. The river-avered garrison, suffering terribly from artillery fire, continued to defend the hill. Charges were broken, machine guns sent death wholesale into advancing lines, but gunners behind the loop-holed breastworks knew that they must leave. For six hours they held on, though, while hundreds of gunners made that hill a hell. Reserves were brought up and added to the brown swarms and assaults were pressed nearer and nearer under cover of the guns—500 yards, then 200—and the grey coats still fought with desperation. Ammunition of the gunners was dwindling, artillerymen ran with empty shells from the caisson carts to hide the famine; but the Russians were unaware.

The pitiless mid-day sun had given place to the chill of a clouded afternoon, a thunderstorm had broken and passed, and it was twilight. In the dull light of approaching night a brown human sea flowed up the hill, now ebbing, then surging forward. Thiers were thicker than ever. The garrison fired furiously, men fell right and left. Shrapnel was burst in showers over the trenches. Then a bugle quieted the guns; another flared, then another and another, and with a roar, the flooding brown sea leaped into life with a great deep-throated

chorus of banzais. Snarling, roaring, shouting, the army swept up the hill. With axes and scissors entanglements were cut. Excited defenders hurriedly jammed cartridges into their Berdians and fired hurriedly, from hip or shoulder, anyhow, but they failed to stop the advance. It was beyond stopping, and a flood of humans surged into the trenches. Nothing could stop it, nothing. Vainly the stubborn Siberians gave thrust for thrust, fighting with almost Berserker rage. None can withstand the sea, and this was a brown sea which surged into the works and planted blood-red Rising Sun flags while the defenders fled. Wagons made their way from the hill through the night, gunners sallied their teams, men ran, throwing away rifles and kits, all helter-skelter for the walls of Port Arthur's forts in the face of the foe which followed only to Nankwanling. But in the night some gunboats followed and sunk some fugitive-laden junks near Talianwan bay.

At night the bearers with glimmering paper lanterns came to pick up the wounded and heap up the dead, great bivoque fires gleamed at the top of the hill, fighting up joyful brown faces—and then, muttering something about the monkey god, Lieut. Yamamura died of his wounds.

"The 'gogai-runners,' with clanging bells, were selling extras of the Tokio newspapers in the Street of the Geisha and the neilsens hurried with capers to buy the Nichi Nichi Shinbun which in collated official reports, told a scanty tale of the battle of Nanshan. Next day O Haru San, reading a list of casualties—an officer from the War Department had given it, as a favor, to O Kaka San—learned that her former lover was dead and she wept bitterly. She sorely regretted that she had gone in "the hours of the ox," after the custom of abandoned maidens, to war the sacred trees that the gods might say him. Now she would have him live again.

It is ever the way of women, and these of Japan differ little under their skin from those overseas. Together the Geisha of the House of the Stork squatted on their cushions about the weeping Miss Chrysanthemum, and O Kaka San read from the Nichi Nichi of the bloody fight in the closing days of May at Nanshan.

"The First Regiment was exposed to the hottest fire," read O Kaka San, and, she interpolated, they are the men of Tokio, with whom Yamamura San, lover of the lovely O Haru San, fought. "For hours," she went on, "the regiment held its place close to the enemy's position. At five o'clock it was ordered to capture one of the enemy's forts armed with machine guns. These guns had been working havoc; their capture was ordered at all costs. A picked force volunteered for the work. The men removed their leather boots and placed sandals on their feet. They advanced calmly, going forward in the face of an awful fire, but when they reached the wire entanglements, not more than 200 yards from the guns, none stood. All had been shot down."

"Lieut. Yamamura was among the brave men; he died a glorious death," said the old Obasan. "Should not O Haru San be proud?"

But O Haru San was weeping bitterly; she was still thinking of how she had stolen out in the still "hours of the ox" to pray for the soldier's death.

"If I had a lover who fought there I would be happy, very happy," said O Kaka San.

Yet O Haru San wept; sobbing bitterly long after the sympathetic neisai had tucked the bed-clothes about her. In the morning they found her dead.

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NOTICE

A meeting of all those in sympathy with the 1906 Exhibition of the British Columbia Agricultural Association will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 27th day of March, to discuss matters relative to the Exhibition.

The chair will be taken promptly at 8 o'clock.
J. E. SMART, Secretary.
A. J. MORLEY, President.

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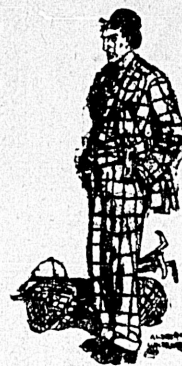
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George Ade IN... PASTURES NEW



By George Ade.
(Copyright, 1906, by George Ade.)

A MONTH before sailing I visited the floating skyscraper which was to bear us away. It was hitched to a dock in Hoboken, and it reminded me of a St. Bernard dog tied by a silken thread. It was the biggest skiff afloat, with an observatory on the roof and covered porches running all the way around. It was a very large boat.

After inspecting the boat and approving of it, I selected a room with southern exposure. Later on, when we sailed, the noble craft backed into the river and turned round before heading for the Old World, and I found myself on the north side of the ship, with nothing coming in at the port-hole except a current of cold air direct from Labrador.

This room was on the starboard or port side of the ship—I forget which. After traveling nearly one million million miles, more or less, by steamer I am still unable to tell which is starboard and which is port. I can tell time by the ship's bell if you let me use a pencil, but "starboard" means nothing to me. In order to make it clear to the reader, I will say that the room was on the "haw" side of the boat. I thought I was getting the "ree" side as the vessel lay at the dock, but I forgot that it had to turn around in order to start for Europe, and I found myself "haw." I complained to one of the officers and said that I had engaged a stateroom with southern exposure. He said they couldn't back up all the way across the Atlantic just to give me the sunny side of the boat. This closed the incident. He did explain, however, that if I remained in the ship and went back with them I would have southern exposure all the way home.

The unexpected manner in which the boat turned around has suggested to me a scheme for a revolving apartment house. The building will be set on gigantic casters and will revolve slowly so that every apartment will have a southern exposure at certain hours of the day, to say nothing of the advantage of getting a new view every few minutes. It is well known that apartments with southern exposure and overlooking the Boulevard command a double rental. When every apartment may have a southern exposure and face the main thoroughfare, think of the tremendous increase in revenues! I explained my scheme for a revolving apartment house to a gentleman from St. Joe, Mo., whom I met in the smoking room and he has agreed to give it financial backing.

Our ship was the latest thing out. To say that it was about seven hundred feet long and nearly sixty feet beam and 42,000 tons displacement does not give a graphic idea of its huge proportions. A New Yorker might understand if told that this ship stood on end, would be about as tall as the Flatiron buildings spliced end to end. Out in Indiana this comparison was unavailing, as few of the residents have seen the Flatiron building and only a small percentage of them have any desire to see it. So when a Hoosier acquaintance asked me something about the ship I led him out into Main street and told him that it would reach from the railroad to the Presbyterian church. He looked down street at the depot and then he looked up street at the distant Presbyterian church, and then he looked at me and walked away. Every statement that I make in my native town is received with doubt. People have mistrusted me ever since I came home years ago and announced that I was working.

Evidently he repeated what I had said, for in a few minutes another resident came up and casually asked me something about the ship and wanted to know how long she was. I repeated the Presbyterian church story. He merely remarked "I thought 'Bill' was lying to me," and then went his way. It is hard to live down a carefully acquired reputation, and therefore the statement as to the length of the vessel was regarded as a specimen outburst of native humor. When I went on to say that the boat would have on board three times as many people as were in our whole town, that she had seven decks, superimposed like the layers of a jelly cake, that elevators carried passengers from one deck to another, that a daily newspaper was printed on board and that a brass band gave concerts every day, to say nothing of the telephone exchange and the free bureau of information, then all doubt was dispelled and my local standing as a dealer in morbid fiction was largely fortified.

"How about the skating rink?" asked the druggist.

"There is no skating rink, but there is a large gymnasium supplied with mechanical horses and camels, so that a passenger may take a long ride before breakfast."

"Carry any veterinary surgeons?"

"No, but two doctors. Also there is a book store and a florist's shop."

It was gospel truth, every word of it, but they listened and tried to keep straight faces, and then broke out and began to laugh. Seeing that I was set down as a hopeless liar, I went on and invented a bowling alley, a billiard hall and a Wednesday night prayer meeting without further compromising myself.

The chief wonder of our new liner (for all of us had a proprietary interest in the moment we came aboard) was the system of elevators. Just think of it! Elevators gliding up and down between decks the same as in a modern office building. Very few passengers used the elevators, but it gave us something to talk about on board ship and it would give us something to blow about after we had returned home.

Outside of the cage stood a young German with a blond pompadour and a jacket that came just below his shoulder blades. He was so clean he looked as if he had been scrubbed with soap and then rubbed with holystone. Every German mental on board seem-

ed to have two guiding ambition in life. One was to keep himself immaculate and the other was to grow a U-shaped mustache, the same as the one worn by the Kaiser.

The boy in charge of the elevator would plead with people to get on and ride. Usually, unless he waylaid them, they would forget all about the new improvement and would run up and down stairs in the old fashioned manner instituted by Noah and imitated by Christopher Columbus.

This boy leads a checkered career on each voyage. When he departs from New York he is the elevator boy. As the vessel approaches Plymouth, England, he becomes the lift attendant. At Cherbourg he is transformed into a garçon d'ascenseur, and as the ship draws near Hamburg he is the Aufzugsbeheuer, which is an awful thing to call a mere child.

Goodness only known what will be the ultimate result of present competition between ocean liners. As our boat was quite new and extravagantly up to date, perhaps some information concerning it will be of interest, even to those old and hardened travelers who have been across so often that they no longer set down the run of the ship and have ceased sending pictorial post cards to their friends at home.

In the first place, a telephone in every room, connected with a central station. The passenger never uses it, because when he is a thousand miles from shore there is no one to be called up, and if he needs the steward he pushes a button. But it is there—a real German telephone, shaped like a broken pretzel, and any one who has a telephone in his room feels that he is getting something for his money.

After two or three lessons any American can use a foreign telephone. All he has to learn is which end to put to his ear and how to keep two or three springs pressed down all the time he is talking. In America he takes down the receiver and talks into the phone. Elsewhere he takes the entire telephone down from a rack and holds it the same as a slide trombone.

In some of the cabins were electric hair curlers. A Cleveland man who wished to call up the adjoining cabin on the phone, just to see if the thing would work, put the hair curler to his ear and began talking into the dynamo. There was no response, so he pushed a button and nearly ruined his left ear. It was a natural mistake. In Europe anything attached to a wall is liable to be a telephone.

On the whole, I think our telephone system is superior to that of any foreign cities. Our telephone girls have larger vocabularies, for one thing. In England the "hello" is never used. When an Englishman gathers up the ponderous contrivance and fits it against his head he asks: "Are you there?" If the other man answers "No" that stops the whole conversation.

Travelers throughout the world should rise up and unite in a vote of thanks to whoever it was that abolished the upper berth in the newer boats. Mahomet's coffin suspended in mid-air must have been a cheery and satisfactory bunk compared with the ordinary upper berth. Only a trained athlete can climb into one of them. The wood-work that you embrace and rub your legs against as you struggle upward is very cold. When you fall into the clammy sheets you are only about six-

per, the gymnasium, the florist, the bureau of information, the manicure parlor and other adjuncts of sea going that would have been regarded as fanciful dreams ten years ago. Next to the elevators the most novel feature of the new kind of liners is the la carte restaurant. It was on the Kaiser deck. The topmost deck was called the "Kaiser," to indicate that he ranked next to the heavenly bodies in general importance. The old names of "upper deck," "promenade deck," "main deck" and "lower deck" cannot be applied to one of these new fangled monsters.

Next below the Kaiser deck came the Washington deck, then the Roosevelt deck, then the Cleveland deck, then the

proprietor told him to go to the Hotel Victoria. He said it was a first class establishment and was run by his brother-in-law. Every hotel-keeper in Europe has a brother-in-law running a hotel in some other town.

Mr. Peasley was loaded into the train by watchful attendants, and as there were no Englishmen in the compartment he succeeded in getting a good seat right by the window and did not have to ride backward. Very soon he became immersed in an American book. He read on and on, chapter after chapter, not heeding the flight of time, until the train rolled into a cavernous train shed and was attacked by the usual energetic mob of porters and hotel

have nothing to do with guides. He always said that the man who had to be led around by the halter would do better to stay right at home.

It was a very busy afternoon for Mr. Peasley. At first he had some difficulty in finding the places that were marked in red spots on the map. This was because he had been holding the map upside down. By turning the map the other way and making due allowance for the inaccuracies to be expected in a book written by ignorant foreigners, the whole ground plan of the city straightened itself out, and he boldly went his way. He visited an old cathedral and two art galleries, reading long and scholarly comments on the more celebrated masterpieces. Some of the paintings were not properly labelled, but he knew that slipshod methods prevailed in Europe—that a civilization which is on the downhill and about to play out cannot be expected to breed a businesslike accuracy. He wrote marginal corrections in his guide book and doctored up the map a little, several streets having been omitted, and returned to the hotel at dusk feeling very well repaid. From the beginning of his tour he had maintained that when a man goes out and gets information or impressions of his own unaided efforts he gets something that will abide with him and become a part of his intellectual and artistic fibre. That which is ladled into him by a verbose guide soon evaporates or oozes away.

At the table d'hôte Mr. Peasley had the good fortune to be seated next to an Englishman, to whom he addressed himself. The Englishman was not very communicative but Mr. Peasley persevered. It was his theory that when one is travelling and meets a fellow Caucasian who is shy or reticent or suspicious the thing to do is to keep on talking to him until he feels quite at ease and the entente cordiale is fully established. So Mr. Peasley told the Englishman all about Iowa and said that it was "God's country." The Englishman fully agreed with him—that is, if silence gives consent. There was a lull in the conversation and Mr. Peasley, seeking to give it a new turn, said to his neighbor, "I like this town best of any I've seen. Is this your first visit to Brussels?"

"I have never been to Brussels," replied the Englishman.

"That is, never until this time," suggested Mr. Peasley. "I'm in the same boat. Just landed here today. I've heard of it before, on account of the carpet coming from here and of course everybody knows about Brussels sprouts, but I had no idea it was such a big place. It's bigger than Rock Island and Davenport put together."

The Englishman began to move away, at the same time regarding the cheerful Peasley with solemn wonderment. Then he said: "My dear sir, I am quite unable to follow you. Where do you think you are?"

"Brussels—it's in Belgium—capital, same as Des Moines in Iowa."

"My good man, you are not in Brussels. You are in Antwerp."

"Antwerp!"

"Certainly."

"Why, I've been all over town today, with a guide book, and—"

He paused and a horrible suspicion settled upon him. Arising from the table he rushed to the outer office and confronted the manager.

"What's the name of this town I'm in?" he demanded.

"Antwerp," replied the astonished manager.

Mr. Peasley leaned against the wall and gasped. "Well, I'll be—!" he began, and then language failed him.

"You said you had a brother-in-law in Rotterdam," he said, when he recovered his voice.

"That is quite true."

"And the Victoria Hotel—is there one in Brussels and another in Antwerp?"

"There is a Victoria hotel in every city in the whole world. The Victoria hotel is universal—the same as Scotch whisky."

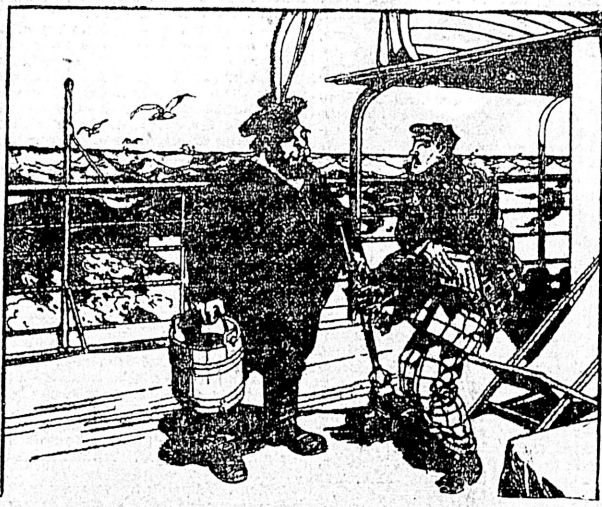
"And I am now in Antwerp?"

"Most assuredly."

Mr. Peasley went to his room. He did not dare to return to face the Englishman. Next day he proceeded to Brussels and found that he could work from the same guide book just as successfully as he had in Antwerp.

When I met him on the steamer he said that during all of his travels since 1895 he never had duplicated the remarkable experience at Antwerp. As soon as he alights from a train he goes right up to some one and asks the name of the town.

THE PROPRIETOR SMILED AND BOWED and said he hoped his brother-in-law



Franklin deck, and after that a lower deck and several more that did not concern the passengers living in the upper stories.

The restaurant was forward on the Kaiser deck—a gorgeous pocket edition of Sherry's or Delmonico's in New York, the Carlton in London or the Ritz in Paris. Formerly on the North Atlantic, and especially during the winter season, the only persons who dressed for dinner were misguided Englishmen, who would rather take a chance on pneumonia than violate any of their national traditions. The new type of steamer is housed in and steam heated and all the people who died in the glittering restaurant far from the common horde of the main dining saloon were attired to the limit. The usual Hungarian orchestra played burrah music, and what with the Swiss waiters and the candelabra, the fresh air and other luxuries of high living it was difficult for one to realize that he was riding on the high seas at the most inclement season of the year. It was all very Fifth Avenue—even to the check.

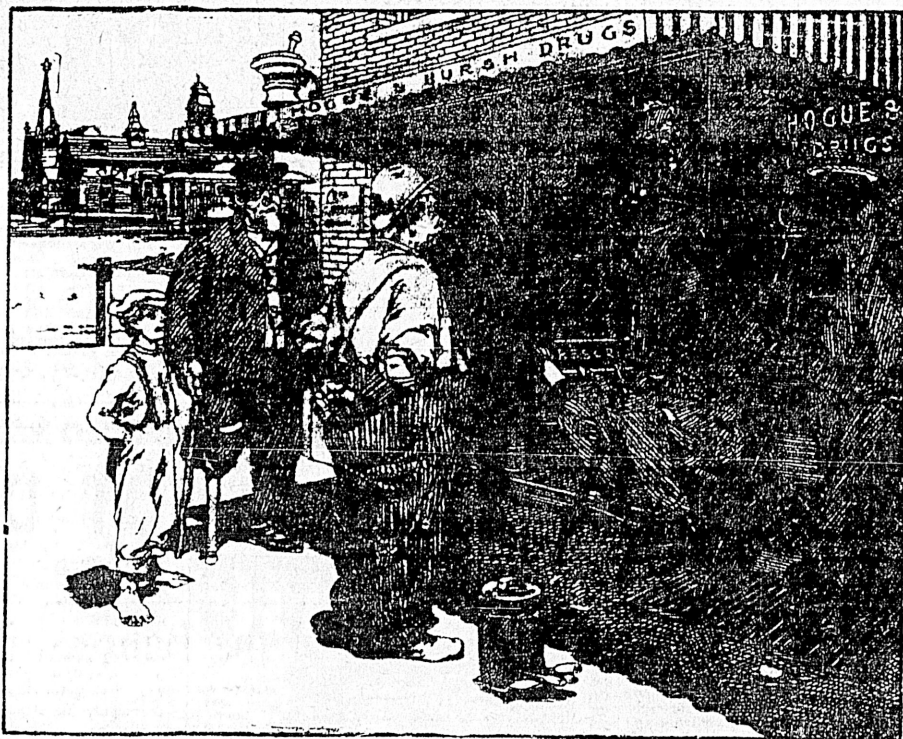
On the steamer I met an old friend—Mr. Peasley of Iowa. We first collided in Europe in 1895, when both of us were over for the first time and were groping our way about the Continent and pretending to enjoy ourselves.

runners. Mr. Peasley looked out and saw that they had arrived at another large city. On the other side of the platform was a large and beautiful bus marked "Hotel Victoria." Mr. Peasley shrieked for a porter and began dumping Gladstone bags, steamer rugs, cameras and other impedimenta out through the window. The man from the Victoria put these on top of the bus and in a few minutes Mr. Peasley was riding through the tidy thoroughfares and throwing mental bouquets at the street cleaning department.

When he arrived at the Victoria he was met by the proprietor, who wore the frock coat and whiskers which are the universal insignia of hospitality.

"Your brother-in-law in Rotterdam told me to come here and put up with you," explained Mr. Peasley. "He said you were running a first class place, which means a first class for this country. If you fellows over here would put in steam heat and bathrooms and electric lights and then give us something to eat in the bargain your hotels wouldn't be so bad. I admire the stationery in your writing rooms, and the regalia worn by your waiters is certainly all right, but that's about all I can say for you."

The proprietor smiled and bowed and said he hoped his brother-in-law



inches from the ceiling. In the early morning the sailors scrub the deck just overhead, and you feel as if you were getting a shampoo. The aerial saw-nag is built deep, like a trough, so that the prisoner cannot roll out during the night. It is narrow, and the man who is addicted to the habit of "spraddling" feels as if he were tied hand and foot.

In nearly all of the staterooms of the new boat there were no upper berths, and the lower ones were wide and springy—they were almost beds, and a bed on board ship is something that for years has been reserved as the special luxury of the millionaire.

We really had on board the daily pa-

About the time I first encountered Mr. Peasley he had an experience which in all probability is without parallel in human history. Some people to whom I have told the story frankly disbelieved it, but then they did not know Mr. Peasley. It is all very true, and it happened as follows:

Mr. Peasley had been in Rotterdam for two days, and after gallipolis madly through churches, galleries and museums for eight hours a day he said that he had seen enough Dutch art to last him a million years, at a very conservative estimate, so he started for Brussels. He asked the proprietor at the hotel at Rotterdam for the name of a good hotel at Brussels and the

In Rotterdam was in good health and enjoying prosperity, and Mr. Peasley said that he, personally, had left with the brother-in-law enough money to run the hotel for another six months.

After Mr. Peasley had been conducted to his room he dug up his Biederker and very carefully read the introduction to Brussels. Then he studied the map for a little while. He believed in getting a good general idea of the lay of things before he tackled a new town. He marked on the map a few of the show places which seemed worth while, and then he sallied out, waving aside the smiling guide who attempted to fawn upon him as he paused at the main entrance. Mr. Peasley would

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BURDEN IS LIGHT

Railway Rates as a Factor in Western Canada Growth. U. S. Writer Holds Canadian Railways Give Better Terms to Shippers Than U. S. Lines.

MR. E. W. THOMPSON, writing in the Boston Evening Transcript of February 10, has the following under the heading:

"A Comparison of Freight Rates on the Hill Roads with Those in Canada. Just across the Line Shows Striking Differences in Favor of the Dominion's Farms—Figures that seem to Show That by Reason of These Rates a Quarter Section in Canada is Worth \$800 More Than One in the United States Similarly Situated—Canadian Rates May Go Lower Yet."

Because Boston is the Canadian Pacific railway winter port commercial Boston stands to gain by rapid and complete settlement of the Canadian prairie West. Hence it is good tidings for Boston that the emigration of farmers from the United States continues West to that of Canada continues East. It is expected to include at least 60,000 souls for the current year. Perhaps the movement is not wholly accounted for by Canada's giving free grants of 160 acres of good wheat land to adult emigrants. Railway rates on wheat may have more to do with it than casually appears. Farmers are apt to be attracted by low freight rates, attractive to a degree greater than the economy amounts to in money. They like to be located where they can be served by railway companies noted for liberal dealing. In such dealing there is a sort of promise of still more liberal rates. This promise is the more distinct where popular government, over which Western farmers must increasingly have influence or control, supervises railway rates, and governs the railway companies by a standing commission having arbitrary regulative powers.

Two years ago this correspondence set forth a large body of tabulated figures to prove that the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway companies, which serve the Canadian West, were then much more liberal in wheat rates than the American "Hill System" companies, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which serve that United States West, adjoining Canadian prairies. The advantage of any Canadian wheat farmer between Winnipeg and Calgary was then at least \$5 per acre in land values, these being estimated solely on the basis of wheat rates to lake water, and the comparison being with United States lands of similar fertility at similar distances west. There is some reason to believe that extensive repudiation of the transcript figures by Western papers was beneficial to American farmers. At any rate Mr. J. J. Hill gave his farmers some relief. In the harvest season of last year (1905) a more extensive softening of his heart was generally announced by the Western press. It was stated that he had reduced wheat rates to the Canadian Pacific railway level throughout the American prairie near the Canadian border. An elaborate examination of the 1905 wheat tariffs of the Hill railways confirms the assertion that com-

siderable reductions were made by the Hill roads. But the Canadian Pacific railway and Canadian Northern rates were not fully met. It is with some hope of inducing the United States roads to come down a few points more, and so place the American Western farmer on an equality with his adjacent Canadian rival, that the following statements are presented. The quality of mercy in Mr. Hill would probably be twice or possibly three blessed did he lower wheat rates, since the Canadian Pacific railway company might then knock off a point or two more, which might again bring down Hill rates, and benefit farmers and ports in both countries. This correspondence, it may be superfluous to mention, is invariably conducted in a spirit of beneficent internationalism.

Were freight rates set strictly according to railway geography, then Minnesota, Dakota and Montana farmers should get their wheat hauled to lake water considerably cheaper than could Canadian farmers at similar longitudes west. That ought to result from the American Lake Superior route of Duluth being nearer the American prairies than the Canadian Lake Superior port of Fort William is to the Canadian prairies. From Winnipeg to Fort William is 427 miles. From Grand Forks, Dakota, nearly due south of Winnipeg, the distance to Duluth is but 300 miles. The Grand Forks wheat shipper, therefore, reasonably expects a lower rate to Duluth than the Winnipeg shipper gets to Fort William. But the boat is on the other leg. The Winnipeg-Fort William rate is 10 cents per 100 pounds. The Grand Forks-Duluth rate is 12 cents per 100 pounds. Nearer by 127 miles to this port, the Grand Forks shipper is worse off by two cents per 100 pounds.

What does this signify in land values? Let the assumption be that wheat, one acre at Grand Forks, the other at Winnipeg, will each yield 25 bushels, or say, 1,450 pounds of wheat. Then the respective wheat rates make the Winnipeg farm worth 29 cents per acre per year more than the Grand Forks farm. That sum is the interest at 6 per cent, on almost \$5. The actual wheat value of the Winnipeg farm is therefore almost \$5 per acre more than that of the Grand Forks farm. That means \$800 difference in the wheat values of the ordinary quarter section farms, 160 acres. The sum is a large one to farmers who think of moving.

St. Vincent, Minn., wheat shippers, 360 miles from Duluth, have to pay the Great Northern road 13 cents per 100 pounds to Duluth. Emerson shippers just across the boundary from St. Vincent, have to pay the Canadian Pacific railway only 12 cents for carrying 100 pounds to Fort William, 493 miles haul.

The following table shows the respective wheat rates at points not far from the boundary line, and nearly opposite one another in longitude.

Canadian C.P.R.	Distance from Port Wm.	Wheat rate per 100 lbs.	U. S. station	Distance from Duluth	Wheat rate per 100 lbs.
Emerson	493	12	St. Vincent	360	13
Gretna	496	12	Neché	395	13
Holden	508	12	Wadena	397	13
Manitow	520	13	Hannah	443	14
Holmes	520	13	St. John	452	14
Napinka	648	15	Souris	497	16
Pierson	634	15	Mohall	540	16
Estevan	717	17	Avoca	615	20

The significance of the above figures is, if the method of the previous computation of land values be followed, that Canadian farmers near the international boundary have everywhere an advantage of almost \$2.50 per acre in the wheat value of their land, and one of almost \$7.50 in the comparison between Estevan and Avoca.

In the following, as in the preceding tabulation, the wheat rates are taken from the 1905 tariffs of the re-

Comparison of Hill System and Canadian System Wheat Rates. TABLE NO. 1. Main Line Stations C. P. R. Co.

Number of Stations at even rate.	Name of Station.	Distance from Port Wm.	Its Last Station.	Distance from Port Wm.	Wheat rate per 100 lbs.
7	Beausejour	430	320	427	10
1	Bergin	437	327	427	10
8	Rosser	441	331	427	10
10	Bogot	480	370	427	10
3	Kenney	507	397	427	10
6	Oak Lake	501	391	427	10
8	Plemburg	637	537	427	10
4	Oakeshield	698	598	427	10
9	Maclean	758	658	427	10
4	Holman	824	724	427	10
9	Secrean	860	760	427	10
11	Leven	946	846	427	10
10	Kincorth	1032	932	427	10
10	Tilly	1139	1039	427	10
6	Namaka	1223	1123	427	10

TABLE NO. 2. Main Line Stations, Hill System, U. S. Great Northern R. R.

Number of Stations at one rate.	Name of Station.	Distance from Duluth.	Name of Station.	Distance from Duluth.	Wheat rate per 100 lbs.
5	Floodwood	76	Swan River	92	10 1/2
2	Kelly	92	Fredley's	107	10 1/2
3	Verna	98	Cuba	109	11
4	Farris	109	Bemidji	180	11 1/2
15	Wilton	166	E. Grand Forks	300	12
6	Ojata	183	Nagana	329	12 1/2
4	Petersburg	245	Devoys	370	13
4	Crary	304	Grand Harbor	393	13 1/2
5	Perrin	320	York	423	14
1	Knox	429	Knox	423	14 1/2
2	Pleasant Lake	434	Rugby	400	15
2	Tumbleride	448	Berwick	453	15 1/2
8	Towner	462	Tagus	536	16
1	Henley	542	Henley	542	16 1/2
2	Palestine	549	Stanley	557	17
1	Ross	544	White Earth	578	18
1	Tloga	586	Tloga	586	19
7	Ray	598	Buford	646	20

Number of Stations at one rate.	Name of Station.	Distance from Duluth.	Name of Station.	Distance from Duluth.	Wheat rate per 100 lbs.
1	Brainerd	119	Brainerd	119	9 1/2
3	Staples	148	Aldrich	174	10
6	Vernadale	169	N. Y. Mills	178	10 1/2
9	Richdale	183	Audubon	217	11
5	Lake Park	223	Muskoda	230	11 1/2
16	Stockwood	242	Napoleon	289	12
2	Greene	272	Dalrymple	297	12 1/2
6	Cassellton	276	Oriska	304	13
8	Alta	360	Jamesstown	349	13 1/2
1	Elbridge	369	Elbridge	369	14
1	Windsor	385	Windsor	385	14 1/2
7	Cleveland	370	Gonova	410	15
7	Driscoll	429	Mandan	456	16
5	Sunnyside	462	Sedalia	480	17
6	New Salem	485	Kurtz	510	17 1/2
3	Taylor	547	Richardson	542	18
2	Lehigh	569	Dickinson	555	18 1/2
7	Eland	609	Scandia	596	19
1	Beach	630	Beach	630	20 1/2

The three foregoing line tabulations show that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the American Hill Lines serve their respective farmers as follows:

For per 100 lbs.	The C.P.R. hauls wheat 427 miles.	The G.N.R. hauls wheat 92 miles.	The N. Pac. hauls wheat 154 miles.
10 cts.	433	100	217
11 "	480	300	269
12 "	500	370	304
13 "	583	423	350
14 "	629	443	410
15 "	690	536	456
16 "	730	557	480
17 "	824	578	523
18 "	859	586	555
20 "	937	646	600
21 "	1023		630

That the wheat rates on the respective branch railways of the specified systems are similarly advantageous to the Canadian farmer also could be shown by tabulations.

Were land values to be estimated solely by comparison of wheat rates to lake ports, a Canadian acre 430 miles from Fort William would be reckoned worth as much as an American acre 130 miles from Duluth, as each acre has a ten cent rate to the respective lake ports. By similar calculation on the basis of wheat rates from ten to twenty-five cents the comparative values of wheat lands of equal fertility would be as follows:

Miles from Port	Wheat rate from Port	Miles from Port	Wheat rate from Port
Can. land 424	worth U.S. land 98 11 cts.		
" 480	" " 186 12 "		
" 500	" " 370 13 "		
" 583	" " 423 14 "		
" 629	" " 443 15 "		
" 690	" " 462 16 "		
" 730	" " 480 17 "		
" 824	" " 578 18 "		
" 859	" " 586 19 "		
" 937	" " 646 20 "		
" 1023	" " 630 21 "		

Because Hill System roads carry much wheat to Duluth from points within 100, 200, 300 and 400 miles of that port it might naturally be expected that they would give lower land values than the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which gets practically no wheat within 427 miles of Fort William, and therefore has to operate over that long distance without any wheat freights. The facts are directly contrary to that natural expectation.

If all this assists explanation of the boom in West Canada it may be logically inferred that farmers will continue to rush to that country for years to come. The more it is populated the lower can the Canadian railway companies put wheat rates, and their policy plainly is to put those rates to the lowest possible. Moreover, the Canadian "Grand Northern Pacific" or "National Transcontinental" is now under contract. The specifications demand a better road than any now existing in either the Canadian or the American West. That road will be able to carry wheat profitably at lower rates than any now conceded. Of course the Canadian Pacific railway will have to meet this competition. This implies that Canadian rates on wheat must go down within a few years so much as to enhance greatly the advantage of Canadian lands in a comparison of their potential values with those of the United States lands situated along the Hill System railways.

The farmers in North Dakota and other wheat states of the Northwest have complained for many years at the rates they have to pay for transporting their wheat to market. Undoubtedly this situation is one of the causes for the moving of some of these United States farmers to Canada.

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Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

Since the successful strike of the garment workers in New York several weeks ago their union has been growing rapidly. The new union is known as No. 4, of the Actors' National Protective Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Its members include German, French, English and Italian singers.

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There's a big difference between what a baby wants and what he needs. Deny him the one, give him the other. Most babies need Scott's Emulsion—it's the right thing for a baby. It contains a lot of strength-building qualities that their food may not contain. After a while they get to want it. Why? Because it makes them comfortable. Those dimples and round cheeks mean health and ease. Scott's Emulsion makes children easy; keeps them so, too.

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EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

FAMOUS FRUIT.

Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion fruit inspector, attended the annual convention of the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association, held at La Grande, Ore., in June, and delivered an address on the fruit industry of Canada, which was received with much appreciation by a large audience. During his speech Mr. Smith said:

"I dare not take up so much of the time of the convention as I should like to do, but before I sit down I ask your indulgence while I say a word or two about the fruit industry in our largest, and as many of us believe, best province, viz., British Columbia, where we have practically all the climates of the United States, almost perpetual summer on the coast, to the high altitudes of the interior, where the winter king reigns supreme twelve months in the year. Here is the paradise of the Canadian fruit grower notwithstanding the merits of the far-famed Niagara peninsula of Ontario and the Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia. The growth of apples, pears, prunes, peaches, plums, nectarines, cherries and small fruits has already reached a commercial basis, and grapes, apricots and other delicate fruits and nuts have been successfully grown in many districts. The Black Hamburg grape, which has been successful in the open air at Keremeos, in the Similkameen valley, and splendid apples are grown 400 miles North of Vancouver."

This may be far short of the limit. In 1904 there were only about 14,000 acres in the whole province producing fruit, and the revenue from that amounted to some \$300,000. In 1905 the area had been increased to about 30,000 acres, and, owing to the excellent quality and good prices realized, the total revenue would not close on \$100,000. Some \$500,000 was also expended in the purchase and improvement of fruit lands in the past year.

In 1905 the fall apples were sold at \$1 per box, the bulk of the early winter varieties brought \$1.25 and now \$1.50 per box of a, b, shipping point is being paid for grade No. 1 B. C. apples. I refer to the ordinary stock and not to specially selected and choice shipments.

With the rapidly developing prairie provinces of Alberta, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, containing 385,000,000 acres, and capable of supporting untold millions of people lying between the Rocky mountains and the Great Lakes, surely fruit-growing in British Columbia has a bright future, and over-production is well nigh an impossibility with such a market at our very door.

That the Pacific province produces Fruit of the Highest Quality can be shown by the fact that for the last two years in succession B. C. fruit has carried off the gold medals from the Royal Horticultural society in London, England, against all competitors. But there are many obstacles yet to overcome, such as reducing the number of commercial varieties grown, uniformity of packages, transportation questions and other factors. It is a matter of time when the British Columbia grower must manfully face and overcome.

The provincial government has a staff of fruit pest inspectors, whose chief duties are the prevention of the importation or spread of insect pests or diseases injurious to fruit. These regulations are enforced by the British Columbia authorities with perhaps greater determination than in any other fruit growing province, and perhaps there is no other province or state on the continent that enjoys the proud distinction of having no codling moth or San Jose scale. These may come, but in the meantime British Columbia is not a rowing trouble. "It's time enough to bid the devil good morning when you meet him."

SUICIDE OF A CLERK.

Buffalo, Civic Official Under Accusation Shoots Himself.

Buffalo, March 23.—Charles T. Lytle, warrant clerk in the city controller's office, shot and killed himself this morning. Worry over a demand for his suspension by the mayor some time ago is said to have caused Mr. Lytle to take his life.

"I am positive there is nothing wrong with Lytle's accounts," said Deputy Controller Secreter in discussing the tragedy.

In January last Lytle reported to the controller that he had found \$70 in his safe in envelopes bearing the names of policemen. The money had been deducted from their salaries for fines imposed and had been overlooked by him. Upon learning of the incident the mayor demanded Lytle's suspension, but the controller declined to suspend him. The opinion of the corporation counsel to the effect that Lytle's actions could be only passed upon by the controller resulted in the latter declining to take any further action. Notwithstanding this, however, Lytle has been morose, but for the past few days he had appeared more cheerful.

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EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time High	Time Low	Time High	Time Low
March, 1906.				
1	6:25	7:10	13	4:3
2	6:54	7:45	10	3:8
3	7:20	8:16	8	3:5
4	7:42	8:46	6	3:1
5	8:05	9:17	3	2:8
6	8:26	9:38	1	2:4
7	8:45	9:56	1	2:0
8	9:01	10:12	1	1:4
9	9:14	10:26	1	1:2
10	9:24	10:37	1	1:0
11	9:30	10:44	1	0:8
12	9:34	10:48	1	0:6
13	9:35	10:50	1	0:4
14	9:34	10:48	1	0:2
15	9:30	10:43	1	0:0
16	9:24	10:34	1	0:0
17	9:15	10:21	1	0:0
18	9:04	10:03	1	0:0
19	8:51	9:40	1	0:0
20	8:35	9:14	1	0:0
21	8:17	8:51	1	0:0
22	8:00	8:30	1	0:0
23	7:44	8:13	1	0:0
24	7:28	7:58	1	0:0
25	7:13	7:43	1	0:0
26	6:59	7:29	1	0:0
27	6:47	7:18	1	0:0
28	6:36	7:08	1	0:0
29	6:26	6:58	1	0:0
30	6:17	6:49	1	0:0
31	6:09	6:41	1	0:0

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

Scientific Miscellany

A single grain of pollen is found by Prof. W. W. Dyer, of Hamburg, to contain enough toxin to cause intense irritation in a sensitive hay-fever patient, and in the flowering time of the grasses the air may deposit as many as four million grains on a square meter in twenty-four hours. This statement is made in answer to the objection that there cannot be the pollen enough to account for hay fever. Pollinosis, the anti-toxin, is now prepared on a large scale from the serum of horses treated with pollen toxin, and a drop in eye or nostril gives prompt relief. Of 505 patients about 60 per cent were kept free from attacks of hay fever during the entire season, while only 12.5 per cent used the antitoxin without any success.

About fifteen years ago an extraordinary account was given of an East Indian ant (Oecophylla smaragdina) that fastened the leaves of its nest with threads spun by its own larvae. The much doubted report has been confirmed by late observations. E. Dofflein, in Ceylon, and E. Goeldie, in Brazil, Dofflein slightly tore a nest, when five or six ants arranged themselves in a straight row and slowly pulled the edges of the leaves together, while others cleared away the pieces. The larvae were used as distaffs and spun fine threads of silk, which the ants fastened to the leaves together and were crossed in a firm web.

Window glass is the novel covering for wounds recommended by a British surgeon. The glass is smeared with carbolic oil and packed around the edges with absorbent cotton, and gives protection against blood-poisoning, but, of course, the glass can be removed for cleaning without trouble.

The transmutation of metals — so much ridiculed a few years ago — is now thought to be taking place in nature, but the modern alchemist is still as powerless as was the ancient one. It is about by artificial means that it ever becomes practicable, the valuable product will be the energy released as electricity or in other form. Mr. F. Soddy points out that the energy of some hundreds of tons of coal would have to be put into an ounce of silver to convert it into gold, but that a more probable change would be from a heavy element like lead, the operation requiring energy of great value, with the gold as an unimportant by-product. A similar extraction is going on at our great power stations — water-power, steam and gas. The fuel or high potential water is converted into baser products, and the process abstracts valuable energy that is converted into useful forms.

What is now known as hypnosis was heralded nearly a half century ago as of great importance in medical diagnosis and as moral aid in training children, and much greater powers have been assigned to it in recent years. A late French writer has shown that its usefulness has been greatly exaggerated. It affects only will and is not hypnotic, and it can have no value in systematic education. Grasset has concluded that it is so often harmful that it should be employed only by the practiced physician. The same authority has found that suggestion may not be expected to cure a purely mental state, nor even a grave and profound one, except like hysteria, and that its chief value in therapeutics is in localizing nervous disorders, especially hysteria.

Tubing and chemical utensils are now made from magnesite in a German factory. The apparatus looks like that from baked porcelain clay, and it is not cracked or otherwise injured by sudden heating. The temperature may be safely carried up to 1750 degrees C.

The small quantities of manganese shown by chemical analysis in animal and vegetable substances, have been looked upon as accidental and unnecessary. Recent investigations, however, have tended to prove that the metal is indispensable to the living cell, and Bertrand, a French experimenter, has found that pure sulphate of manganese has a marked fertilizing effect, an application of about 50 pounds to the acre giving an increase of 22.5 per cent in a crop of oats. The crop from the manganese fertilizer, however, is shown by analysis to contain no more of the metal than the crop from other soil, the plant seeming to require a certain definite proportion.

A peculiar mealy flavor of milk has been traced by two British bacteriologists to the action of a small amount of copper dissolved from containing vessels. The contaminated milk is liable to develop the flavor in sixteen to eighteen hours, and it appears that the presence of the traces of copper both retards the development of the usual lactic organisms and plays a more direct part in the development of the organisms to which the flavor is due.

Occurrence in a regular cycle of five years is the strange peculiarity of a bacterial disease of tomatoes that has caused much loss in the English county of Essex. It first appeared in 1883, when it ruined the crop, as it did also in 1892, 1897 and 1901-2, but other years have been free from it. All efforts to exterminate the pest have been unsuccessful.

Imperfect vision is being found by British school boards to be a deplorable handicap upon the life work of thousands of pupils. In one Scottish school, for example, out of all the school children had hypermetropic astigmatism, and by the age of 35 would all require glasses, becoming thereby unfitted for many occupations.

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THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q.

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How Don Q.'s Sword Was Drawn for the Queen



III.

After the death of Don Luis del Monte no event of great import occurred for a long period in the sierras. Certain captures were indeed made, and certain persons of small consequence were held to ransom during those weary months of monotony, for in the course of his long and interesting career as a chief of sequestradores, brigands who hold to ransom, Don Q. had had dealings with many sorts and conditions of men. Persons of diverse callings had passed through his hands—sportsmen, politicians, merchants, a doctor, a couple of English M.P.'s, a High Church parson of the same nationality, the German Count von Squealotte, an American newspaper proprietor and many adventures. But when his men patrolling the lower passes, lassoed Garth Lator, they added to Don Q.'s list a gentleman of a profession with which he had never before come in contact.

Garth Lator was nearer twenty than he cared to own, full of the irrepressible care of youth, and of a racial blood that made it difficult for him to take things seriously.

Without much delay Don Q. sent for him. Lator was distinctly stirred by the romance of the situation, for the briganda was a man with an ominous record, and the captive looked with a good deal of curiosity at the fragile figure muffled in a cloak, that crouched beside the great fire, spreading bloodless hands to the blaze. Was this person the fierce-hearted and terrible character they spoke of in the plains? As usual, a wide soft brim of felt hid his features, and he seemed unaware of the entrance of the party, until Lator stepped suddenly up beside him to the fire.

"Good morning, senior. It is precious cold," he said.

His two guards sprang forward at the word and thrust him back roughly. Don Q. raised his head and looked full at this unusual prisoner.

"Excuse my talking off my hat, senior," the chief spoke at last in smooth, derisive tones, "but, as you say, it is cold. I regret that your visit to us should be made in such unpleasant weather. Still we welcome you, for we have been in danger of suffering from dullness lately, and your society is pleasant and profitable to our society."

Garth Lator was a very adaptable young man. "That's right," he said good-humoredly.

At a sign from Don Q. the guards retired to the door of the cave.

"Pray be seated, senior," he went on. I perceive that you are English. One forgives much to the English."

"Sorry," said Lator, "if I've done anything wrong." Don Q.'s face cleared.

"I feel quite sure we shall enjoy each other's society while you remain with me," he remarked urbanely. "Let us at once get over the disagreeables of business, and then, when we understand the position, we can discuss all solid considerations from our minds—for the present. But first I must ask you to reply to a few questions."

Lator nodded.

"Quite at your service, senior. I hope I'll turn out satisfactory."

The chief looked him over. Garth Lator was a strong-built, clean-limbed young fellow, rather over the middle height with marked features and sleepy gray eyes.

"I trust so," replied Don Q. with some emphasis. "Senior, you puzzle me. To what profession do you belong? You have the fingers of a man of practical mind and the eyes of a dreamer."

Lator smiled. The old pleasant smile was by no means lost on the chief.

"Well, if I had to sign a census paper, I should write myself novelist or anyhow author."

To his surprise Don Q. showed symptoms of pleasure and excitement.

"How interesting! I have never before in the course of my career had the good fortune to meet one of your calling. But of this later. We must, perforce, deal first with the little matter of your ransom."

"I know an author," he began, "who for years has seldom left his own hearthstone, yet his transcriptions of humanity are so original, so vitally true, that the world will be shaken with a new knowledge of itself when he publishes them. He has had opportunities of seeing the soul of man naked."

Lator pushed back his chair involuntarily. His imagination had divined the truth.

"It is yourself!" he cried, while the thought flashed through him—what sights had not those livid-lidded eyes looked upon?

"You are right. I have occupied my will tend to set me right in the eyes of those who malign me in the plains."

"They do give you a villainous character down there," admitted Lator.

"Well, for reasons which I have already mentioned to you, I am somewhat forced to adopt regrettable alternatives." The chief stopped and looked resentfully at the door, where one of his men stood holding a letter.

The daylight had now grown stronger, odd moments in compiling an autobiography. It will not be a dull book, and Don Q. went to the terrace outside the cave-mouth to read the communication. An odd sound made Lator look up. The chief stood in the centre of the cave, shaken visibly by some fierce emotion.

"You have been to Malaga?" he asked abruptly. "Who was the chief guest at your hotel?"

"Let me see," Lator considered. "A fellow from South America, calling himself Da Costa. He seemed to have any amount of money."

"That is the animal who has permitted himself to insult me, Da Costa! The chief grinned venomously. "You will know him as the Comte de Dleppre, or as he loves to call himself royally amongst us Spaniards, Gen. Don Basilio."

"What?—the Carlist general?"

"Yes. Here is a man who writes asking me to become a rebel, who offers me a free pardon as the price of my honor! Compose of a scullion! He would overthrow a dynasty! He forgets that between Queen Christina and her enemies lies the sword of Don Q."

"You take the side of the Queen Regent?" asked Lator in some surprise.

"I remember the court of Spain as it was. I am proud of the court of Spain as it is. There are not many good men in the world, Senior Lator, you will learn that for yourself some day; let us defend and admire those whom we know. This is a moment when all true subjects of Queen Christina should loose their knives in their belts. It is a mother defending her fatherland, and against the plots of powerful and subtle enemies. Well, I have seventy men at her service!"

"Were it not for my misfortune as regards my lack of ransom, you might have been my guest," exclaimed Lator, a little carried away.

"Senior, are you willing to risk your life for the Queen of Spain?"

Lator's only reply was his expressive smile.

The queen is already on her way to Malaga when she is to make a progress through the streets on the 15th. Don Basilio's presence means that some infamous plot against her is being prepared. You have heard of this man?"

"He's pretty notorious."

"You may take my word for it, senior. He is even worse than the world believes him to be."

"It is at the man himself that I must strike!" The chief paused and laid a slim yellow forefinger on Lator's sleeve. "Are you willing, senior, to do a great service to the Queen, and thereby to cause me to omit your ransom?"

"I am willing without the remitting of the ransom, senior."

"Corps of a scullion!" exclaimed Don Q. "I see our way into this man's presence!"

"Our way?"

"Yes, we two—alone." The chief bent forward and whispered for some time into Lator's ear, breaking off at intervals to give way to terrible sibilant paroxysms of laughter.

As the young man listened, his face lighted up. Here was adventure undiluted.

"Don Basilio's head was still in the egg—we must crack the shell a little prematurely," added Don Q. aloud in his usual soft tones. "I foresee that Fate ordains you to hold a hand in a fine game. Should I be forced to kill you later, you will at least have lived to some small purpose."

"That would be more dignified," suggested Lator.

"Then got it shall be. An dull tell them I have no faith in the medical profession of this country, and that if a doctor presumes to enter my room I will cut off his ears."

"That would hardly be in keeping with your character," remonstrated the young man; "but if you will allow me I will say that we have telegraphed to the great got specialist in London. Sir James Parkinson, and that until he comes you will have to make do with knowledge rather than to local talent."

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sufficiently raised to attract the attention of a tall and stout man who had been smoking a cigarette in one of the adjoining rooms. He came striding out. "What is this noise about?" he asked angrily of the hotelkeeper. "Who is this? Did I not order you to keep the place clear of your pestiferous clients?"

In an instant the bishop had stepped up in front of him.

"Pardon, senior, my coat is black, but it can be pulled off! And I can borrow a sword!"

The hotel keeper stood aghast that an one should thus address the great Gen. Don Basilio. That truculent personage seemed a good deal surprised himself.

"I do not fight with gnats!" he answered, turning away. "Get rid of him," he added, turning away.

But the bishop's active figure was again before him.

"Yet I will not be brushed away," he cried with sibilant imperiousness, "more especially by an animal like you."

Lator, who was enjoying himself immensely, felt it was time to interfere.

"I think, my dear uncle," he said, laying his hand on the bishop's shoulder, "that presently you will deplore having permitted your prominent virtue of Christian patience to desert you."

"True, true, dear nephew," said the bishop, surveying his thin finger upon his lip. "Your pardon, senior, but," he went on. "My excuse must be that although I have strong hopes of ultimately succeeding, I have not yet entirely mortified the flesh. My fiery temper has ever been a thorn in my side. Then, seeing that Don Basilio was about to vent his rage, I thought he added—'Forget all I have said—I earnestly trust I have not frightened you!' The churchman's livid eyelids flickered up at Don Basilio's puffy face and before that gentleman could recover his speech he was being hoisted the stairs, followed by his nephew and the hotel keeper.

Don Basilio stood still, uncertain how to act. Just then the bishop's piping tones floated down from above.

"Te, te, te! I will remain. I am ill. And if you refuse me entertainment I shall be obliged to appeal to the authorities. Stand aside, for I am going."

Don Basilio went back to his cigarette.

So it happened that the lord bishop of Britain, or the man who masqueraded under that name, planted his camp well within the lines of the enemy, in a little room, lodging at the headquarters of Don Basilio.

The latter worthy for a time did not know what to do. Should he insist on the departure of the peppery English cleric, or would it be wiser to let sleeping dogs lie? After half an hour's cogitation, he decided to let the matter rest.

The presence of the two strangers in the hotel, it might be still more awkward to bring himself and his people into prominent notice at the moment.

So Don Basilio cursed the bishop in two languages, rated the hotel keeper, and then, in a little while, he wrote an apology to the bishop of Britain, which caused the man who received it to shake it from his fingers with contempt.

"So you see, senior, after all no harm has come of taking my own part," he said. "I know my man. I have allowed him to roughside over me, he would, at that moment, have had us turned out of the hotel."

"Now, can you suggest a suitable illness for a bishop? I am about to go to bed for two days."

"Yes, it is an essential part of my plan. And, indeed, happily so. Don Basilio is no doubt meditating whether he should leave the hotel. If I cross his path too often he may do so. That would be a misfortune, and ruin our hopes. But if I give out that I am very ill, he will not venture to disturb my prayers for my death, and thank the saints that my powers of interference have been providentially spoiled. I once had an English captive," he continued thoughtfully, "who developed chickenpox. Is that a disease adapted to the climate of the princes of the English Church?"

"Gout would be more dignified," suggested Lator.

"Then got it shall be. An dull tell them I have no faith in the medical profession of this country, and that if a doctor presumes to enter my room I will cut off his ears."

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forefinger of the left hand thus upon your chin."

"I understand," said Lator. The affair was becoming engrossing once more. He waited eagerly for Don Q.'s next words.

"As for me, my dear senior," resumed the chief, "you tell me that Don Basilio has been good enough to inquire about my health. It is very well, for I am now about to pay him a visit to thank him."

Don Q. perched himself actively on Lator's shoulders, and they passed out into the empty passages of the hotel on their way to the quarters of the Carlist leader.

Don Basilio sat alone at his meal, and was in the act of raising a glass of wine to his lips, when Lator, bearing his strange burden, paused in the doorway.

"That will do, dear nephew," piped the bishop, plus me in chair by my good friend Don Basilio, and go at once to your breakfast."

"What does this mean—this unwarrantable intrusion?" shouted Lator.

"Not at all, not at all, senior," Lator heard him say as he closed the door upon the couple; "I have come to thank you for the kind inquiries you have been making after me, and to have a little talk with you."

Lator, in obedience to orders—no one ever disobeyed Don Q.—went down to desayuno, and sat through the meal full of anxiety.

As soon as he could leave the table without remark, Lator made his way to the stables, where, sure enough he at once caught sight of the handsome laughing face of Robledo, Don Q.'s most trusted follower, who was lounging at a door with a bucket in his hand.

Lator gave the signal, and receiving an angelic smile of intelligence in return, strolled back to the bedroom of the bishop. What, he wondered, could have happened during his absence?

Don Q. lay panting in the bed, his ivory face even paler than its wont.

"Hullo, senior, what is the matter? You are ill?" The real concern on the young Englishman's face may have been hidden by the Carlist's faint smile.

"No, I am not ill, dear nephew. Pleasurable emotions arising from the interview I have been enjoying and the unusual effort of walking have intensified the action of my heart—no more."

"I hope that brute, Basilio," began Lator.

"No, no. On the contrary, I am deeply gratified at the upshot of our little meeting."

"Can you get at him then?"

"At any moment," the chief assured him, with peculiar urbanity.

"How, and where?" The royal party had arrived, the streets are decorated, and—

"My dear nephew, if you will trouble yourself to go down upon your knees, and look under my bed, I think you will find our excellent friend there."

"No, no," exclaimed Lator. "Twice before since I took to the mountains, have I revealed that old name of mine, and in neither case did the hearer live an hour after. Take this pistol, nephew."

Lator raised himself and looked down at Don Q. with a new admiration.

WHILE THE PLAY WAS ON - BY VIRGINIA LELLA WENTZ

They came in rather late—the first act was well under way. The girl, in her soft evening gown, swept quietly down the aisle and took the seat indicated by the usher with serene composure. The man with waxed mustaches and flashy diamond studs followed ostentatiously. He sat down, much to the annoyance of the party directly behind, after unduly pompous delay. Ostentation and pomposity were in Mr. Max Herschel's line.

Mechanically the girl drew out her opera glasses from their bag; but she did not use them. Instead, with a little sigh of content, she leaned back against her wrap, a gorgeous thing, of ermine-lined, belonging to her aunt, which she had been coaxed into wearing. The lights of the house were low, and as she leaned for a second, a billowy mass of chiffon and lace, against the ermine, her heavily-lashed eyelids half closed, she sighed faintly.

Ah! it was so good to be faultlessly dressed from the top of the head to the tip of her shoe all at once—just once, sure of herself all around! Not as it had always been with her down in dear old Kentucky—a gown achieved just as her hat was going out of fashion; a new wrap when her evening dresses were beginning to look a bit worn; boots a little shabby just when she was able to get fresh gloves and veil. Her eyes fell on the billowy blouse of her bodice. How all her life she had loved lace!—real cobwebby lace! And ermine to nestle against—the lordly "feel of the thing!"

Well, now she was in the way to have it all. This month's visit with her aunt in New York had been second in results. Dances and dinners, suppers, theatre parties, had filled the hurrying days and nights; but still, with her aunt's worldly insistence, she had found time to engage herself to the man beside her.

"Capital, my dear," he had said when she heard the news, "kissing her lightly on the cheek, 'you see, Alberta, I knew what I was doing when I sent for you to come up from that poverty stricken Kentucky—' and you had only to come to conquer! Of course, Mr. Herschel isn't exactly a paragon of beauty, and he's a bit 'new', but think of his cool little million, his yacht, his horses, his splendid motor and all that sort of thing. Oh, I'll be proud of you yet, my poor little Southern niece."

"Beastly stupid play," broke in upon Alberta's reverie. Mr. Herschel spoke in a voice a trifle louder than conventional good form allows.

The girl lifted her eyebrows slightly, and then nodded her head in indifferent acquiescence. As a matter of fact, she hadn't noticed a single bit of "business" on the boards, nor heard a single line. "Now however, she raised her glasses, it gave her right hand some

"How in the world did you manage it?"

"In the most simple manner, my son. I gave him the choice of coming quietly with me and submitting to my views, or having his brains blown out over his breakfast table."

"And he came with you?"

"Most certainly. He did not even hesitate. I had no time to spare, and told him so."

"But what in the world are you going to do with him? We can't carry him away in our waistcoat pockets!" exclaimed Lator, entering very much into the spirit of the adventure.

"Let him remain where he is," said Don Q. "To-night, when all is quiet, we will have a trial."

The disappearance of Don Basilio made an immense sensation in the hotel, and every corner of it was searched, excepting only the chamber of the poor bishop, who was suffering so acutely from gout.

When a waiter brought the news to that good-hearted personage, he ordered his bedroom door to be thrown wide open, and with feeble words and gestures urged on the searchers to fresh effort.

After dark the search was abandoned by the Carlists for the time. The hotel assumed its usual quietude as the night deepened.

The chamber of the bishop was luckily somewhat isolated in consideration of his illness. About two o'clock Don Q. rose and dressed himself in his ordinary attire, packing his bishop's costume in his valise, while he requested Lator to be so good as to drag Don Basilio out from under the bed.

"Take off the gag, my dear nephew," gently commanded Don Q. "I feel sure that the senior will understand that at a word or cry my sword will pierce his throat."

Don Basilio replied by a rumble of terrible curses.

"If you are not satan, who are you?" Basilio humped his shoulders and looked sideways at Don Q.

"You desire to hear? Then I will tell you my name. The brigand bent to the other's ear and whispered something."

Lator saw a look of stupefaction and incredulity pass across the purple face. "It is impossible!" he snarled.

"I am also known to a few intimates as Don Q.," added the chief saucily.

"Don Q.? Why you must have had my message?"

"It brought me here," replied Don Q. "I came to look upon the man who mistook me for a traitor."

STAGE AMUSEMENTS

JULIAN MITCHELL, who is more or less responsible with Victor Herbert for "Babes in Toyland," to be presented at the Victoria theatre on April 4th, in writing of the troubles of the manufacture of popular successes, says:

"When the librettist turns in his work he knows that his first scene must be the full depth of the stage, so as to give a good effect on the rise of the curtain. Then he knows that there must be a front scene while the next full depth scene is being set. He writes a five-minute dialogue to cover that front scene. Then the stage manager tells him that the front scene must be expanded to ten minutes in order to give the stage hands sufficient time to put on the elaborate back set. The audience public would suggest that the author isn't the only party to be put 'at a frightful disadvantage' when these five-minute scenes are 'expanded.'"

The audience—but why? rub it into anybody so much as Mr. Mitchell? When he says, as he did recently, that the comic opera books couldn't be worse than they are now, there's nothing left to argue about. But when it comes to talking of chorus girls he sings in a different key. To the Boston Transcript he confides his conviction that "the chorus girl of today is ten times as intelligent, much better looking, has a great deal more self-respect, is 50 per cent. younger, and much better paid than she was twenty years ago. There is no difficulty in these times in getting a chorus that is young and attractive. The average of intelligence among chorus girls are in a small minority. It is rare now that you have to show anything more than once. The chorus man, however, seems to be a hopeless proposition. He is not only generally stupid, but he apparently has no ambition and little interest in his work. It is all perfunctory and mechanical."

Of Alberta Gallatin's "Cousin Kate," booked for April 6, a reviewer says: "From the time she crosses the threshold, Cousin Kate as impersonified by Alberta Gallatin is a clear headed, cultivated, and altogether charming bachelorette girl with all her new found honours as a successful novelist thick upon her and yet forgotten in the cosy home of her somewhat impoverished relatives. Kate is something to rely on in storm and stress. Everybody does rely on her until Bonnie Kate is involved in perplexities of her own and hides an aching heart under the guise of comedy. When those she loves are happily situated and the pathway to her own happiness lies clear before her Kate exits with an triumphant expression which is reflected in the faces of the audience who go

Francis Wilson, assisted by Miss May Robson, succeeded in extracting no little fun out of the German farce that was offered at the Criterion Theatre, New York, Tuesday night. It is called "The Mountain Climber," and is by the authors of "Are You a Mason?" C. Kraatz and M. Neel. It is more or less familiar Teutonic farce construction, adapted with no particular skill, and such success as the piece may have will come from the efforts of Mr. Wilson, who kept the audience in good humor throughout the evening, despite the frequently depressing obviousness of some of the lines.

The plot of "The Mountain Climber" is a loud call to memory. A husband is in the habit of going to Paris and having a gay time, deceiving his wife as to his whereabouts by sending her long accounts of his great exploits as an Alpine climber, which he has taken from another man's book. The wife has the letters made into a book and goes about proclaiming what a great literary man and mountain climber she has married. It is not difficult to foresee the rest



Francis Wilson
Photo by Hall

of the farce. The husband is obliged to undertake a real mountain climbing feat, and, of course, comes across the author of the book that he has appropriated, with the inevitable matrimonial results—the injured author is placated by being given one of the liar's daughter's for his wife.

The situation of complication goes back to Labalache, but even in the Daily adaptation from the German, "7-20-8," the humor of the idea was worked for all it was worth. It is one of those mildly entertaining suggestions that will probably be amusing our descendants when they are referring to us of the present day as barbarians.

After the enthusiastic reception accorded to Mr. Wilson the audience paid a very much deserved tribute to Miss May Robson, a capable actress and one who knows her business in every detail. The company was conscientious if not entirely at home in the Teuton-Anglo atmosphere (two acts of the play are supposed to take place in England). There is a very silly sentimental scene in the second act that could be spared, a though it does reveal the talent of a very charming young actress, Miss Ellen Mortimer.

forth into the night with an "I'm so glad I was there to see Kate, happy. She's so really nice you know."

A correspondent of an inquiring turn of mind has asked if Gerardy, the world's master of the cello, who is to give a concert at the Victoria theatre on the 20th April, has ever played in Victoria before, and if so, when. The answer is yes—on the 15th of June, 1898. He was then a youth of eighteen, making his first tour in association with the violinist M. Eugene Ysaye and the pianist M. Aime Lach-aume, two other notably great artists. Gerardy was then a name unknown, and yet the youth in the opinion of the vast majority of the audiences eclipsed and outshone his two at that time more famous associates. The Colonist of the 16th of June, in the course of an extended review of the musical treat of the evening before, said:

"In Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, the



IRENE CROMWELL
"Babes in Toyland"

public of Victoria have heard for the first time an artist who in the future will occupy the throne lately vacated by the death of Piatini, whom the world recognized as the greatest master of this instrument. Although little more than a boy, Gerardy is today a greater artist than Ysaye, although the latter has had a course far greater experience, and by many would be considered to rank very much the higher. In his playing of the sonata by Boccherini, who also wrote that celebrated minuet which, when played by the Mendelssohn Quintette club, has so often charmed a Victoria audience, his technique was little short of marvelous. In fact from beginning to end he held his audience spellbound. In his playing of the rapid passages every note stood out like a diamond, especially in the higher registers and harmonics. At the close of his magnificent performance and in response to a most enthusiastic encore, he again delighted the audience with that celebrated gavotte by David Popper, who has been recognized as the Sarasate of the cello. The other numbers by Gerardy were an aria by Bach and a Tarantelle by Popper. The aria, though magnificently played, is perhaps better in its original form as a violin solo for the Gstring only. In the lighter music of the Tarantelle, Gerardy was exceptionally good; being compelled to respond to an insistent encore he enraptured his audience with Pugnoli's Nina. On the conclusion of the concert probably fifty of the audience rushed to take possession of the young cellist and shake hands with him, congratulating him upon a musically performance which will be memorable in Victoria.

That was eight years ago, when Gerardy was a boy—certainly immature in his art as compared with the Gerardy at the zenith of his greatness today, hailed by both Europe and America as the greatest performer upon his favorite instrument whom the world knows. He has known no rest in those eight years. He has worked and studied, studied and worked. For it is such laborious process that makes the master. His 1906 American tour is limited to forty concerts, and it is an exceptional compliment to Victoria and Vancouver that they have been enabled to secure two of these, through negotiations begun considerably more than a year ago. It is to be hoped that Victoria will patronize the concert worthily. In the past British Columbia's capital has enjoyed the name of being cultured and appreciative in matters of musical art, and this has been a point that has counted for much with well-to-do visitors seeking a pleasant place of sojourn. If by neglect of the best attractions offered in this city, the people of Victoria are the cause of relegating their city to the position of one of the third rate towns from the impresario's standpoint, it will not be pleasant matter for contemplation by those who love Victoria and are jealous of her position among the cities of Canada.

The Gerardy subscription lists are now to be found with members of the Victoria Musical society and the Ladies' Musical club, as well as at the following well known points: The Pacific Club, Alexandra Club, M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd., T. N. Hibben & Co., Richardson & North, Colonist office, Times office, Fletcher Brothers, Dean & Hiscocks, and Oak Bay hotel.

Gerardy when he visits Victoria will

be accompanied and assisted by an eminent pianist, and also in all probability by a prominent vocalist.

Frank H. Pixley, author of "Woodland," "Prince of Pisen," "King Dodo," "The Burgoonmaster" and all well known comic operas, is visiting Japan to secure local color for a new opera and when at Yokohama he lectured before the Literary society on the making of comic operas. Mr. Pixley said the only object of a musical play was to amuse or distract the minds of people for a few hours from the more serious side of life. No matter what people might say as to what the stage should be, as far as the American stage was concerned its primary object was not educational, but to amuse. A modern musical play, if it was to succeed, must appeal simultaneously to the eye, to the ear, and to the intelligence. To the eye through the pretty costumes and picturesque scenery; to the ear through attractive, catchy music; and to the intelligence through the brightness of the lines and the ability of the cast. The first step in the writing of a musical play had nothing to do with its construction or with the cast, but in the selection of a proper location. It was necessary that some location be selected that would allow opportunities to give costumes that appealed to the eye. A comic opera must have backbone just the same as a novel—there must be a certain climax, and one of the first things to be done was to select the characters. Mr. Pixley then recounted the difficulties experienced in choosing the cast—from the prima donna, with a voice capable of faultlessly reaching the upper "C," to the chorus, say, of forty women and twenty men, of whom, said the speaker, there are generally eighteen too many. The lecturer next referred to the time and attention given to the lyrics and musical settings, which were written time and again before the author and composer were satisfied with their work. The finale to "King Dodo," it was mentioned, was the eighteenth march written for the special piece before the final selection was made. Details were next given of the preparation in the staging of a play, such as the painting of scenery, the arrangement of the electric light and the stage property, etc., and the work of the costumer, it being mentioned that for an ordinary play, including the choruses, there were required about eight hundred costumes. When at last all this was arranged, there came the work of rehearsing the play. The rehearsals generally occupied about five weeks, about ten hours a day being devoted to the work. After five solid weeks of rehearsal there came the dress rehearsal, in which all the elements of a comic opera were for the first time brought together. Every person was then in costume, and every stick of property was in its place on the stage. A dress rehearsal usually began at six o'clock, and lasted until five or six the following morning. After this came the "first night." At the first production before the public everyone taking part was usually tired out, wearied by the long excitement and intense nervous strain. And then came the verdict of the public on the result of all the long weeks of hard labor involved. If the play met with approval on the part of the first night audience it usually meant a successful season; if, on the other hand, the audience did not like the play, that one performance might mean a loss of some thirty or forty thousand dollars.

James Neill and Edythe Chapman (his wife) have made a hit in vaudeville in New York in a sketch.

Eugene Presby has completed the

dramatization of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel "The Right of Way," which Liebler and Co. will produce next season with Kyrle Bellew as Beauty Steele.

Both "The Title Mart," by Winston Churchill, at the Madison Square theatre, and "The Triangle," by Rupert Hughes, at the Manhattan theatre, New York, have failed to attract public support, and will shortly be withdrawn. The two weeks' closing notice of "The Title Mart" is said to have been posted on the second night, and another play in rehearsal is to follow "The Triangle."

"Like almost every one else who has seen forty years of theatrical life," says Bronson Howard, "I think the stage just now is overburdened with scenery and swamped with extravagant clothes. This condition cannot be kept up much longer. The managers cannot stand it. It is too expensive, and the rivalry between them, each trying to outdo the other, must bring about a reaction that will do away with the whole scheme."

It is reported that Charles Frohman



JEAN GERARDY

has secured Louis James to appear in Shakespearean plays next season. He will have a prominent actress as co-star, and the combination will take the place of Marlowe and Sothorn in the Frohman attractions.

On March 15th Massey hall, Toronto, was packed with an enthusiastic and fashionable audience to hear Madame Albani's farewell concert. She sang Mendelssohn's noted "Hear My Prayer," assisted by the Toronto Festival Chorus, conducted by Dr. Torrington, musical director of the Toronto College of Music.

Madame Albani was also assisted by her splendid English concert company, viz., Mlle. Eva Gauthier, the young French-Canadian contralto, who is a protegee of Lady Laurier; Miss Ethel French, solo pianist; Albert Archdeacon, baritone; Hayda Wood, violinist, and Frank Watkins, late of this city, conductor.

This week the offerings to theatre-goers include Hall Caine's drama, "The Christian," billed for Tuesday night at the Victoria theatre, and a good programme of vaudeville at the Grand. For next week there is three offerings at the Victoria theatre—Primrose's minstrels, "Babes in Toyland" (a musical show) and Alberta Gallatin, last seen

here in Ibsen's "Ghosts," in "Cousin Kate." But five other attractions are to follow—"My Wife's Family," Guy Bates Post in "The Heir to the Horrah," Jean Gerardy, Creston Clarke and Blanche Walsh, now speeding by special train from New York for a western tour in "The Woman in the Case." Then the Victoria theatre will be given over from April to September to popular-priced stock companies, eighteen of which are being formed to cover the eighteen houses of the Northwest-ern Theatrical syndicate. The Grand will continue its weekly offerings of vaudeville; meanwhile the Savoy will be remodeled and altered into one of the best theatres of its kind on the Coast, and, as the Imperial theatre, will be the de luxe home of vaudeville in Victoria. Whether the Grand will be then continued is not determined.

Briefly, "The Christian" tells the story of the love of a rich man's son for a parson's daughter. From the hand of the Maxman, the scene shifts to London. John Storm, refused the hand of Glory Quayle, starts a mission in the slums, while the girl becomes a famous singer. John pleads with her to leave the stage, but she refuses. Then follows a duel, John Storm fighting for her soul, and a crowd of rich and disolute men are arrayed against him. A climax is reached when John believes he can only save her soul by annihilating her body. As he is about to murder her she tells him of her love for him and his purpose is changed. When he was high in the eyes of the world, Glory tried him his heart, but when hunted by the mob, set upon by Lord Robert, despised by his own people and defeated at every turn, the woman can no longer hold herself from John, and she stands by his side, "to have and to hold." This is a mere outline of the plot. There are other stories involved and a strong contrast of characters.

The play differs somewhat from the book story, but only to the extent of dramatic requirements. Glory Quayle appears as presented in the book. In the story John Storm is a conversational character, a personage whose somber attributes as described by the author presents him in the light of a religious fanatic. Holding in mind that people go to the theatre for amusement, and not to be preached to from behind the footlights, Mr. Caine relieves the stage John Storm of his pronounced religious characteristics and presents him as a noble, self-sacrificing man. Yet the change made in the character of John Storm, and in the general construction of the play itself, does not disappoint the reader of the book who may go to the theatre only to see the characters transferred to the stage.

Lillian Lawrence will be seen as Glory Quayle and John Sainopolis as John Storm.

George Primrose is ever popular with Victoria lovers of minstrelsy, and doubtless when he and his company appear at the Victoria theatre on April 2nd there will be a large attendance. The programme for this season includes two scenes depicting minstrelsy in 1843 and today in its development. The Toronto Mail-Empire says of the performance there:

"There was low comedy galore as evidenced by that burlesque, 'The Magnolia Hotel,' which provoked much hearty laughter. The drill of the Southern cadets, arranged by Mr. Primrose, and introducing the famous song, 'After the Battle,' comprised a series of really smartly executed military evolutions, deservedly applauded, while Mr. Primrose's school of dancers, calling themselves the silver shaver clog, made good with their performances. Comedians and vocalists supported the bill admirably, both individually and collectively. The scenic transformation which brought the programme to a close will have done much to make the Primrose era at the Grand a memorable one. The really charming picture, in which moonlight nights gave place to rose-morn, included 'Old Kentucky Home,' 'Down Upon the Swannee River,' 'Emancipation' (a negro is seen placing a laurel at the foot of his humane deliverer), and 'Darkies' Heaven' were accompanied by fine singing, always appropriately introduced."

Guy Bates Post, leading man of "The Heir to the Horrah" company, began

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his theatrical career as an usher in a Seattle theatre, and reached the stage by way of the box office route. David Warfield, who also hails from the Pacific coast, served his apprenticeship, too, in "the front of the house" before he became an actor. Mr. Post has made a notable success in "The Heir to the Horrah," which comes to the Victoria theatre on April 10th.

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